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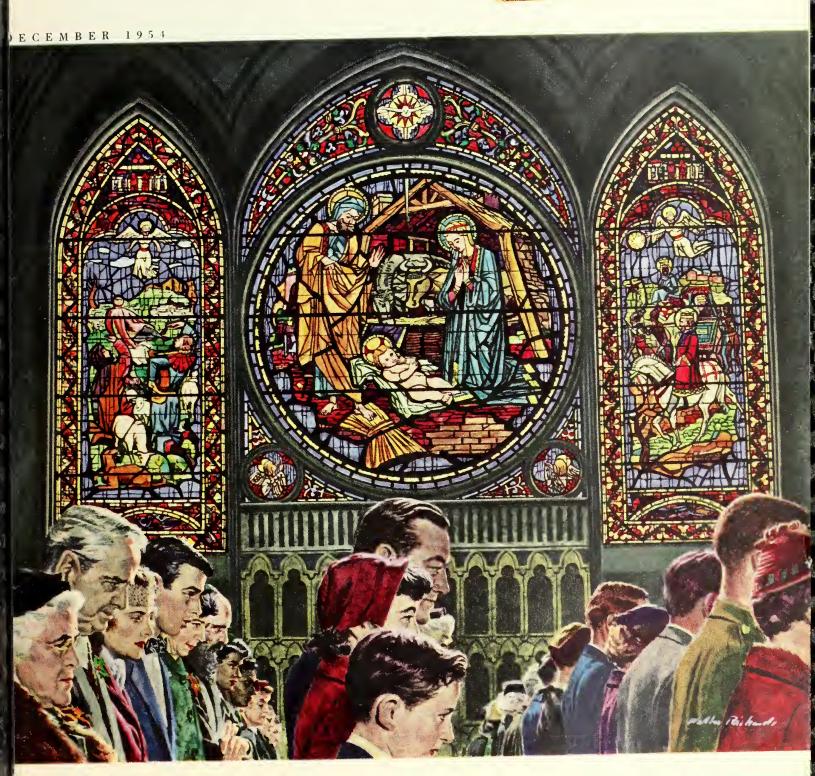
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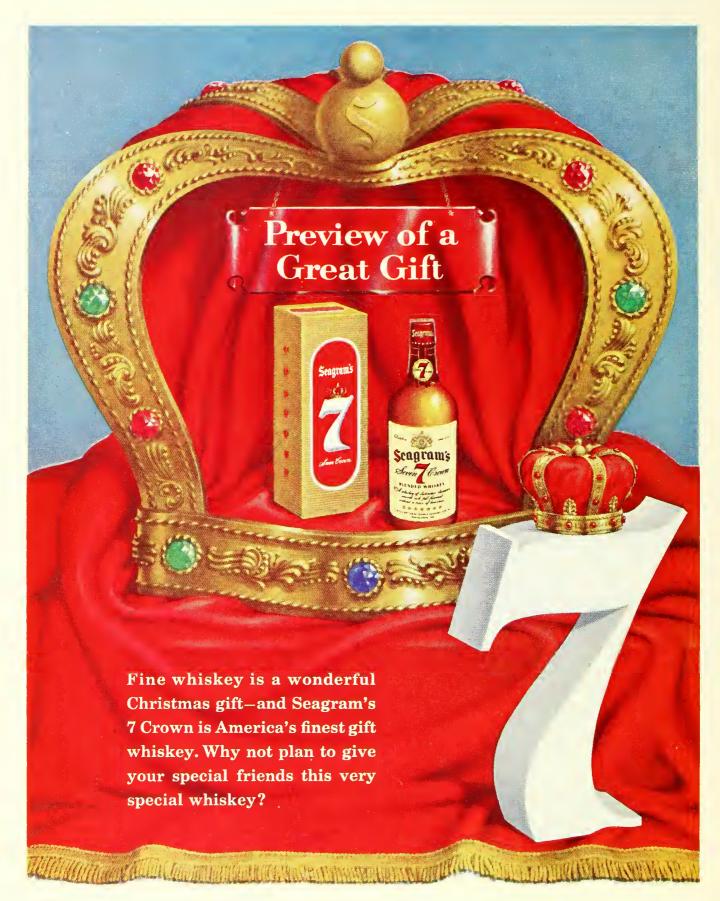
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DOES THE SMALL
BUSINESSMAN
HAVE A CHANCE?

SEE PAGE 16

THE THIRD MAN
IN THE RING





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Vol. 57 No. 6, December 1954 (1)

THE AMERICAN



LEGION

Cover by Wally Richards

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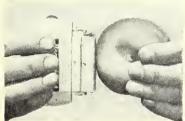
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COULDN'T RESTRAIN HIMSELF

Sir: It has been quite a task for me to restrain myself from the desire to Sound Off! I just can't do it any longer. You keep harping on Ed Murrow and his big salary. So what? Is this the business of anyone except Ed Murrow and the Columbia Broadcasting System? I think Ed Murrow is one of the best newscasters in the country and I listen to him every day. Of course you McCarthyites don't like him because he tells the truth. The article you published in the August issue, Money Talks, would be in its proper locale if it had been published in Nation's Business, a publication of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, but it was entirely out of place in The American Legion Magazine. I guess before long you will be publishing an article entitled Those Lovable Wall Street Bankers.

Frank D. Grist Phoenix, Ariz.



THOSE PANTS!

Sir: I am a gypsy who was in the Navy and it was awful. So much water and I hate it. But what I hated most was the silly pants. The pants were no good. You can't bend down without hurting. All the clothes I had are no good. Why waste the money? How about selling our clothes to new recruits at half price? I got \$500 worth and will sell for \$50. Who wants sailor pants cheap?

David Stanley Providence, R. I.

ANY SUGGESTIONS?

Sir: I have saved up almost two hundred dollars and would like to make a million in a hurry without working. I understand you can do this by going to some government agency, borrowing a few million from them and then putting up a lot of apartment houses. You figure it out so a lot of this money

sticks to your fingers, and it all comes out of the rent you charge the suckers who live in the houses you've built with government money. These things, I know, are sometimes investigated, but nothing ever comes of the investigations so I'd like to get on the gravy train. How do I start?

Name Withheld New York City



FASHION NOTE

Sir: At an American Legion convention, National or Department, the majority of delegates dress as if they were going to work and not to a convention. They have on cheap T-shirts, greasy slacks or overalls, and top it off with Legion caps. Dressed like that they ride in their own cars or taxis, stop at good hotels, go to good restaurants and night clubs, Respectable businessmen have to put up with them because they represent The American Legion. Take the Legion cap off them and they look as if they need ten cents for a cup of coffee. I wish they would stop dragging The American Legion down. If they insist on appearing in public like sloppy joes let them hide their Legion caps so the organization will not have to suffer for their appearance in public.

John Jakubs Chicago

AMERICANS WISING UP?

Sir: I was delighted to read about the ovation Madame Chiang Kai-shek received yesterday at The American Legion's convention in Washington. Slowly but surely the American people are beginning to realize the great injustices which were committed in our country against the Chiang Kai-sheks and the invaluable services they have been rendering in the fight against Moscow's "colonialization" of Asia. Right after World War II, and in order to aid the Kremlin's planned

(Continued on page 47)

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Editor's Corner

NEVER FORGET ...

"If this nation is ever destroyed, it will be from within."

ABRAHAMI LINCOLN

"The Huns and Vandals that will destroy the American Republic in the middle of the 20th century will come from within and no. from without."

LORD MACAULEY

GIT ALONG, LITTLE "LIBERALS"

T PROBABLY proves we are hopelessly chauvinistic and can't be properly educated à la Sarah Lawrence, Jefferson School, Vassar, etc., but we don't understand the sort of stuff being peddled in so many "liberal" quarters as to our free enterprise system and the "fact" that it is outmoded and needs to be hopped up with various accessories.

In effect, what the mental hucksters propose is that we make a few minor changes. Now get this straight—these people are not communists. They hate communists! They hate them almost as much as they hate anti-communists! But certainly, they point out, it is obvious to everyone that our capitalistic system is no good. The worst thing should happen to Russia, they say, it should have such a system.

So what we're needing in capitalistictype system is maybe dual carburetors, twin manifolds and high compression heads. Maybe then it could go maybe as fast as fine socialistic hot-rods they got in people's democracies.

Nyuts! Such people should not be riding around in Cadillaes, Lincolns, Chrysler Imperials, but hot-rodding in Soviet-model droshkies with jackasses in front yet.

LETTERHEADERS

T IS SOMETIMES amusing to see the American Veterans' Committee quoted in the newspapers as though it were something more than a letterhead organization. At the same time it is regrettable that the American public, not to mention the press, is hoodwinked into accepting publicity statements from this left-wing outfit as bona fide expressions of America's veterans.

If you'd like to get the lowdown on the AVC, we refer you to the report of the House Un-American Activities Committee entitled *Investigation of Communist Activities in the State of California—Part 8*. This report bears the date April 21, 1954 and your Congressman can probably obtain one for you. The testimony of Lloyd Hamlin, from pages 4867 to 4888 is

most enlightening. Hamlin, a Naval Intelligence agent assigned to work within the Communist Party, told how the commies decided that "the American Veterans' Committee was the logical veterans organization for us to go into..." Later he told that the American Veterans' Committee was to be used "as a spring-board to affect public opinion in the veterans circles." But most significant of all his testimony is the following on page 4886:

"... our influence as a veterans' organization, may I state, far outweighed either the membership or the actual accomplishments we made."

Admittedly the complexion of the AVC isn't quite as ruddy now as it was when Hamlin was active in it. But what he said about the AVC's skimpy membership and its even skimpier accomplishments is as true today as it ever was.

GIVE PATRIOTISM

WITH CHRISTMAS in the offing you are probably starting to think about your gift list. Have you ever thought of trying to mix a little patriotism with the pleasure you hope your gift will bring? There's an excellent way of doing this, through books, and some recently issued volumes are worth special consideration.

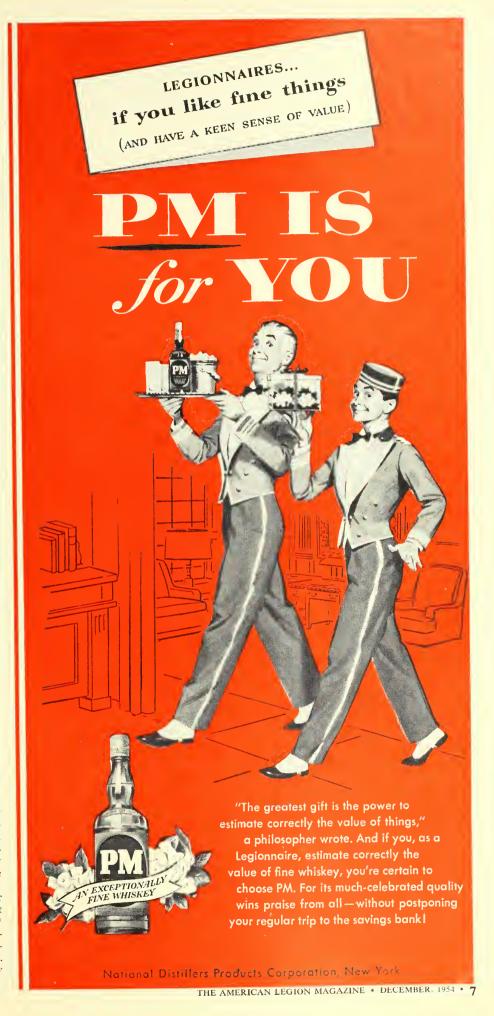
One such is *The Story of the Declara*tion of Independence by Dumas Malone, published by Oxford University Press, and priced at \$10.00. This is a beautifully bound and profusely illustrated volume which tells the entire story of our Declaration, graphically and dramatically.

A somewhat different approach to the story of our country is contained in *By These Words*, a collection of the documents that describe the birth and growth of the United States. But don't get the idea that these are just museum pieces. What is presented here is the story of a struggle that is continuing even today. The author is Paul M. Angle, the publisher Rand McNally & Co., and the price is \$5.95.

Also worth your attention is a handsome two-volume set called *Poltroons and Patriots*, by Glenn Tucker. This is an exciting account of the War of 1812, one which brings the conflict and its characters to life. In short, it is history as it should be written, to capture and hold the attention of readers. The set sells for \$10.00 and the publisher is the Bobbs-Merrill Co.

For those who would like to re-read some of the inspiring articles and stories which have appeared in this Alagazine over the years, *The American Legion Reader* is the answer. The 512-page volume is published by Hawthorn Books and sells for \$4.95. You can solve your Christmas gift problem by using the handy coupon on page 59 to get this worthwhile book by mail.

And, incidentally, have you ever thought of making a Christmas present to your local schools or public library? Books such as these, telling of our magnificent heritage, belong in every community where everyone can read them. So, why not put your school or library on your Christmas gift list?



PRODUCTS PARADE PARENTOFFICE PA

A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

BUMPER FOR BABY

Baby can be kept from knocking himself out against the side of his crib, by means of an air cushion being made by Air Baby, Inc., 655 Sixth Ave., New York City 10. Their new inflatable crib bumper is made of pastic which when inflated is eight inches high and more than six feet long. Folded, it is small enough to fit into a small case. Available in pink, blue or yellow, the crib bumper sells for \$3.00.



POPCORN WITHOUT PAIN

Now you can have popcorn by simply turning on your range and letting nature take its course, with an ingenious new product called E-Z Pop. This is an aluminum foil popper with kernels of popcorn and the seasoning inside. When heated the popping corn expands the collapsible popper, filling it with almost a gallon of buttered and salted popcorn. Even a serving pan isn't needed since the popper can be so used and then discarded. The price is 39¢ and the manufacturer is Taylor-Reed Corporation, Glenbrook, Conn.

CRIME-STOPPER

A hasplock with a built-in padlock is announced by Master Lock Co., 2600 No. 32nd St., Milwaukee, Wis. Offering the triple protection of a laminated padlock, safety hasp and slide bolt attachment, it is especially designed for use in such places as cellar doors, garden tool sheds and garages. The conventional hasp, of course, offers no problem for an informed burglar. The new hasplocks are priced at \$1.50.

DUAL-PURPOSE RECORDER

An inexpensive disc recorder which can be quickly converted to play 45 rpm records has been announced by the U.S. Time Corporation, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City, Called the Timex Magnetic Disc Reporter, it is designed for family use, employing discs instead of tape, but recording magnetically. Because of this, the discs can be reused at least 10,000 times, by a simple erasing procedure. To convert the machine to play regular 45 rpm records, the recording head is removed and replaced with a playing head. The machine, which resembles a small conventional recordplayer, weighs less than nine pounds and sells for \$59.95. The playing head costs \$4.95 extra, and recording blanks sell for \$1.49 for a set of six.

LIGHT FOR KIDS

For the special benefit of small children who may not be able to reach light switches, Four-O-Products Co., Box 9248, Memphis, Tenn., has developed what they call a Kid-Fz Switch which has a pull cord instead of a button or flip-switch. Hanging down from the wall plate, the cord can be operated by small children without the help of grownups or the use of chairs or stools. Only a screw driver is needed to install it since it fits over the conventional wall fixture. Available in ivory or walnut to match existing fixtures, they sell at two for a dollar postpaid.



IN CASE OF ATTACK

A locket-size device which records atomic radiation is now being produced in quantity by the Corning Glass Works. Called the dosimeter, it operates with a piece of silver-activated phosphate glass as its "heart." This records the radiation received and retains it so that it can be measured either immediately or weeks afterward by another instrument called the fluorophotometer. The dosimeter measures doses as small as 10 Roentgens, below the danger limit, up to several thousand Roentgens. A million have already been made for distribution to Navy and Air Force personnel, and they may now be purchased by the States or local Civil Defense organizations. In quantities, they are available for less than a dollar.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

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missed.

rookie school. Understand, I got nothing against

First let me tell you a little about this Steve Mann, who comes to us straight from the police

MANN'S BEST FRIEND

him on that account, even if I spend twelve years pounding pavements before I make the Squad, while Mann gets in just by sitting at a desk answering a lot of fool questions.

"This Steve Mann must be a pretty smart fellow," Sergeant O'Hara remarks when the appointment comes through, "I hear he rolled up the highest score on record in his final events."

on record in his final exams."

"So what?" I answer. "Are we running a quiz show? I always thought cops were supposed to ask questions, not answer 'em."

"You've got old-fashioned ideas, Burke," O'Hara tells me.

"Maybe so," I answer. "But this four-star rookie sounds like the kind of guy thinks he knows all about Chinatown because he once had a meal in a chop suey joint."

"Well, I'm going to put him under your wing for a while," says O'Hara. "Show him the ropes. And no rough stuff, Burke—I want you to give the kid a break."

That last remark turns out to be the biggest laugh of all. I should give Steve Mann a break! That guy needs a break like Rocky Marciano needs somebody to show him how to throw a haymaker.

Now don't get me wrong. I'm not saying Steve Mann hasn't the makings of a good enough copper. He's got some points in his favor, even if he does look more like a Hollywood hero, with his wavy brown

hair, blue eyes, and big, wide smile.

But the point I'm making is that this fancy rookie knows nothing whatever about Chinatown. As the yellow boys say: "He no can tell yang from yin." So what happens? He hits a lucky streak a mile wide on his very first case, and I am left holding the bag—me, with my fifteen long years on the Squad. And then he gets sore when I call him "Lucky" Mann. That burns him up.

Well, so much for Steve Mann. Now let's have a look at the Chim Sing setup. One day Sergeant O'Hara calls me into his office. Steve Mann is in there, too, smoking one of O'Hara's cigars, which is something only happens to me at Christmastime or when

there is a new arrival in the O'Hara cradle.

"Look here, Burke," says O'Hara, slapping a paper on his desk. "Those blasted pinheads down at Customs have let another load of stuff slip past them, and now they dump the baby in my lap. . . . Anyway, we've got to find it, and find it quick!"

Now the word "stuff" means only one thing to a cop on

the Chinatown Squad-opium.

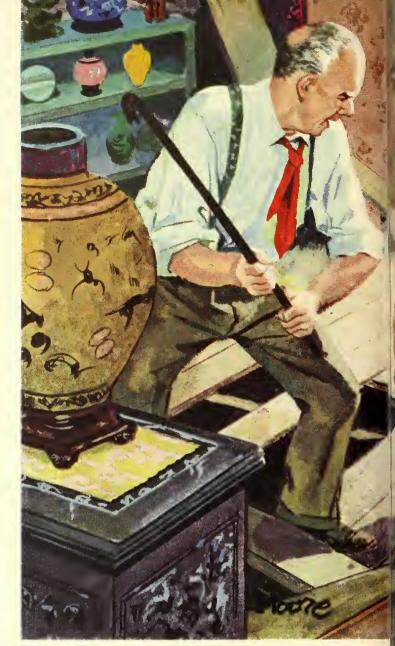
"Yes, sir," I say to O'Hara, but Mann pipes up with one of his usual wisecracks. "If we don't work fast, the evidence will go up in smoke—eh, Sarge?"

Well, I don't think this is such a hilarious crack, but O'Hara throws back his head and laughs loud and hearty. "That's a good one, Steve," he says.

Me—I'm still "Burke" to him after fifteen years, but this guy Mann is "Steve" almost from the day he checks in. O'Hara turns to me, then. "What's your slant on it, Burke?"

"Well, Sarge," I say, "there's no use wasting time and shoe-leather trying to trace the stuff from the Customs end. It'll turn up in Chinatown, and in Chim Sing's hands, as usual."

"That's how I figure it," O'Hara says. "Okay-we'll take the short cut to Chini Sing. But I warn you, Burke, this



To add to the racket, in raced a red-haired chow dog jumping

time we've got to get results. For three years now you've been trying to pin a bill of goods on Chim Sing. What's he got, that you can never hang the rap on him?"

"Sarge," I say, "Chim Sing is the smartest operator in Chinatown. He's as slippery as a cake of wet soap."

"Well, no more fumbles," O'Hara growls. "It's a wallopin' big lot of stuff got through this time, And listen, Burke, I'm putting Steve here to work on this job, too, but I want him to handle his end of it independent. He's got a fresh point of view, and it's possible he might spot something you've been overlooking."

"Yes, sir," I tell O'Hara, but I give Steve Mann the stony eye. Fresh point of view, is it? I'd been out pounding a beat when this kid was still wearing three-cornered pants.

But orders are orders, especially when O'Hara gives 'em, so I take Mann around to Pagoda Street and point out Chim Sing's little "art shop." The windows and the shelves inside are filled with Oriental goods, all kept very neat and dusted off every morning, but these tourist goods are only a front for Chim Sing's real racket.

It so happens that Chim Sing is standing there in his doorway, sucking away on an old-fashioned bamboo pipe that

ILLUSTRATED BY ROBERT MOORE



all over in the debris and growling deep in his throat.

makes a hissing noise like a snake. "Ala wah!" he says to me, polite and smiling as always, the old slant-eyed devil. "Long time no see."

"Maybe that can be fixed," I tell him. "Chim, this is Officer Mann. He's new on the Squad, so I'm showing him around"

"Ala wah!" says Chim Sing, but Steve Mann draws a Number One bow to go with it, instead of the Number Two bend which is all I ever get. So we stand there for a few minutes talking about one thing and another, but not a word said about the sneaked-in opium, naturally—even Mann has that much brains in his head.

Then I swing around quick when I hear a sudden growling and snarling behind me, and there is this big, red-haired chow dog that belongs to John Lum the laundryman. The dog is racing at me from across the street, with his eyes nailed on my pantslegs.

We are old enemies, this dog and me, so I get set for a drop-kick that will send the tough pooch clean across Pagoda Street. "Come on, you heathen mutt!" I tell him. "Come right ahead and get the teeth kicked down your throat!"

"Hey, Burke, take it easy," Mann laughs. "It's only a

pooch. What's all the excitement? Don't you like dogs?" "I do not," I tell him, "and most especially this red-haired so-and-so. He's nipped my pants twice, but that damn laundryman over there knows more law than a shyster. There's a city ordinance says a dog's got to bite three times before he can be put away legally. . . . Well, one more bite and he's a dead chow!"

But this yapping hound is smart enough to keep just out of my reach, but barking his head off at me all the while, with the shaggy red hair on him standing up stiff and straight.

"Oh, he's all right," Mann says, snapping his fingers to the beast. "You don't know how to handle dogs, that's all." "I know how to handle this one, if he comes closer," I

And of course, this is Mann's cue to put on a big show about how much he likes dogs. "Here, boy—here!" he calls, making a clucking noise, and be damned if the chow doesn't quit barking and let Mann rub his ears.

"What's his name?" Mann asks, and Chini Sing says, "Not know. He belong Johnny Lum. Not good for touchee himhe bite maybe."

"Aw, you wouldn't bite me, would you, boy?" Mann says, scratching the chow's whiskers and smiling at him.

Then Johnny Lum the laundryman pokes his head out across the street and hollers to the dog to come back. The chow gives me a final broadside of yapping before he trots back to his master, and Lum gives me one of those crooked Chinese grins.

"That animal's a public nuisance," I tell Mann. "Night or day, you can't set foot in this street without having that damn chow yapping at your heels. . . . Say, that's an idea—maybe they've got him trained to start barking whenever he sees a cop coming—"

"Sort of a Chinese burglar alarm, eh?" Mann grins. "Listen,

Burke, all that Fu Manchu stuff is out of date."

"Okay," I tell him, "have it your way. I've taken you over the ground—you've met Chim Sing and had a gander at his joint. From here on you're working on your own."

"Right!" says Mann cheerfully, "Well, good luck to you!"
"You're the one'll need it," I tell him, "Wait'll you find
out what you're up against. Chinatown looks like a pushover—till you start pushing."

"I'll make out all right," Mann says. "I have my own system. I work things out by psychology."

"That's just dandy," I tell him. "The only trouble is, these pagans never heard of that word."

"No?" says Mann. "Then that'll make it work out even better."

A smooth talker, this Steve Mann. No matter what you tell him, he always comes back at you with a topper. Well, anyway, Mann the wise guy goes his way and I go mine, but I am all set to bust Chini Sing's little caper right down the middle and show this smart-aleck rookie a thing or two about Chinatown technique.

Now one of the toughest jobs in Chinatown is to make a good stake-out—which is cop slang for a hiding place from which you keep watch on a suspected spot. These slanteyed Sons of Han all stick together, and once you're spotted mousing around, word is sent along the grapevine, and quick.

But I'd figured out a smart way to make a stake-out on Chim Sing's place, and be damned to all Chinatown. Back of Pagoda Street lies Lantern Court, and from the rooftop of a certain empty house in the Court it was possible to look down into Pagoda Street and watch Chim Sing's doorway.

The only catch to this plan is that I have to turn out of the hay before dawn, so nobody in Lantern Court will spot me going into that empty house.

Well, I make the house and reach the rooftop all right, prepared for a long day's work. I have some sandwiches, a thermos bottle of coffee, and a (Continued on page 48)

How we served as

PARTNERS in a

PURGE

Who issued the orders that went beyond the terms of the Yalta Agreement in

handing DP's over to red executioners?

By JULIUS EPSTEIN



DURING THE NIGHT before they were packed into army trucks and carted off to Stalin's slaughterhouses, the 4,000 prisoners of war slept peacefully. They had again been reassured officially that there was no intention to deliver them against their will to a red vengeance.

The reassurance was a cruel trick. Before dawn that Sunday morning their camp was surrounded by armed troops under command of grim-faced officers. Though the war had ended more than nine months before, all was in readiness for one of its bloodier – and morally most shocking – operations.

At about six, the prisoners, awakened by searchlights suddenly flooding the entire camp, were hustled out of their barracks. They were frisked for weapons – not weapons of assault but of suicide. Those who resisted were beaten up; skulls were cracked and ribs smashed. Despite careful planning of the macabre business, many of the victims succeeded in slashing their wrists and throats with concealed razor blades and jagged glass. Quickly the air was filled with cursing, wailing and the agonized moans of the wounded.

In batches the men were driven onto the waiting trucks, each guarded by soldiers flaunting rubber clubs and machine pistols. Hour after hour, the trucks hauled away their freight of betrayed prisoners, some of them bleeding and dying, to the communist fate they dreaded far more than death.

Even in this age of mass violence, this scene has a nightmarish quality. Who were the unfortunate prisoners? What was their crime? Who were their captors, so intent upon providing targets for Stalin's firing squads? For Americans with a conscience the answers to such questions are deeply distressing. Yet they must be faced. Whether crime or blunder or both, we can cleanse the national record on this score only by acknowledging the unpleasant facts.

THE SCENE I have described took place on February 24, 1946 in an American camp for Soviet war prisoners at Plattling, Germany. The bloody job of "forced repatriation" was carried out by U. S. troops. The victims were veterans of General Andrei Vlasov's "Russian Army of Liberation," which had fought under German auspices in the desperate hope of overthrowing the Red despotism in their homeland. Knowing that torture and death awaited them in the Soviet Union, they had surrendered to the American victors, in the naive belief that they would be accorded political asylum.

Plattling was a typical episode in what one American writer has called "the hush-hush bargain at Yalta under which Allied bayonets and machine-guns were enlisted in the noble task of driving Soviet citizens back into their prison land." No less gory dramas of violence were being played out at dozens of detention points for displaced Soviet citizens in Germany, Austria, Italy, France, England, and even the United States.

Nor was the brutality unleashed only against those who, like the Vlasov men, had donned German uniforms. It was directed also against the vast number of Red Army war prisoners liberated from German camps; against millions of civilians, including women and children; in short, against all Soviet nationals who at the war's end, though they loved their native land, refused to return to the Kremlin yoke.

One must pause to savor these extraordinary facts. The democratic governments in their hour of victory used force—ranging from deceitful persuasion and threats to raw violence—to return men and women against their will to Stalin's mercies!

The British and the French, too, shared in this ugly enterprise, but the main job, alas, was done by the Americans.



Operation Keelhaul, a death march for hundreds of thousands.

In all, according to the best estimates, about two million who wanted to remain on the freedom side of what would soon be called the Iron Curtain were forcibly repatriated.

In his book Our Secret Allies, Eugene Lyons calls it "a moral obscenity." Another book, Soviet Opposition to Stalin by George Fischer, calls it "an indelible blot on the West's tradition of ready asylum for political exiles." In the minds of anti-communist Russians, whether inside or outside the Soviet Union, it is an inexpungeable memory of betrayal by the free world.

How did the enormity come to be? Who was responsible, and why? Even at this late date the affair remains shrouded in secrecy and embarrassed silences. By dint of long research have uncovered some of the pertinent documents. But much must still be exposed and explained. It is primarily in the hope of stimulating a Congressional inquiry of the whole subject that I have written this article.

some years after it had carried out forced repatriation on a huge scale, the United States was destined to take a gallant, principled stand against that vicious practice. Again the occasion was an effort by communists to get their claws on men who had chosen freedom. This time our government, backed by all the fifteen nations taking part in the Korean war, stood firm. It rejected the communist demand, which had become the stumbling-block in the Korean truce negotiations. Our officials, press, radio and pulpit were unanimous in denouncing the Moscow-Peiping insistence on the coerced surrender of war prisoners as illegal, immoral, barbarous.

We held unswervingly to the view that to repatriate a single prisoner against his will would be a crime against humanity. On October 24, 1952 Secretary of State Dean Acheson defended this view before a committee of the United Nations Assembly, with Comrade Vishinsky in the audience, and drew the applause of the whole civilized world.

"It was quite unthinkable to the United Nations Command," he declared, "that it should use force to drive into the hands of the communists, people who would be resisting that effort by force." In this address he marshaled arguments in ethics and in international law. Analyzing the Geneva Convention of 1949, Mr. Acheson showed that it contained nothing "which would lead one to believe that a prisoner of war must be forced at the end of a bayonet, fighting, perhaps dying, to go back where he does not want to go." Forty years of international practice, he demonstrated, left no margin for doubt on the basic principle, namely:

"If a prisoner believed that it was dangerous for him, that he might die if he were sent home, and if he claimed asylum, and if the detaining State thought that it was an honest, *bona fide* claim, the detaining State could grant asylum."

The bitter irony of the speech, though few noted it, was that its every argument, its every appeal to the law of God and the law of man, applied also to the forcible repatriation of Soviet nationals after World War II. That, too, had been a crime against humanity by our own definition and standards. It had been, in Mr. Acheson's words, "wrong, improper, illegal and unnecessary to return prisoners by force." The impropriety and illegality, indeed, had been compounded by the fact that the victims in-



Many took their own lives rather than return to Russia.

cluded hordes of civilian fugitives, among them women and children.

The courageous American position with respect to anti-communist prisoners in Korea is an implicit admission of our guilt from 1945 forward. If the crime is to be atoned, if the political blunder is to be repaired, the admission must be made explicit. The evil was too great,

(Continued on page 43)

THE THIRD MAN in the

The inside story of the man who is boss inside the ropes.

MERICAN BOXING FANS are inoculated in the cradle with the firm belief that the referee is always wrong, a total stranger to the rulebook, possibly corruptible, definitely blind as a bat....

Since the third man in the ring doesn't wear a halo with his regulation gray uniform, he can be wrong at times, even as you and I (at least I). But he really does know the rules by heart, is not to be bought, and his eyesight has been



I saw too many kids getting hurt. I love the fight game-wanted to do away with such things as busted eves." I watched Johnny work at St. Nick's, saw him stop a fight before a boy could be pummeled into a stupor. The crowd applauded the decision.

If you're an old-timer, you'll remember Prof. John Duffy, Tim Hurst, Honest John Kelly, George Siler, Malachy

> but a few. Before the two judgesreferee era, these men were often in danger, physically, because of

the heavy gambling on the fights. Charley White, say, might never reach home after a bout - a fact that never inMuldoon, Willingly might be a guestionable adverb, since John L. feared no man (it showed).

After six months of good behavior, Sullivan was finally ready, and left for New Orleans, where the fight was not going to be held (officials had promised instant reprisals if it were). Both principals, and their entourages, took off on a special train to nowhere-the fighters in special cars, limbering up in empty mail cars. Richburg, Mississippi, was the train's destination, where everything was in readiness, not even to be stopped by a sheriff who rode up to announce that this was against the law, all persons being summarily ordered to help prevent fisticuffs. He was laughed off the premises, and the fight began at noon, under a lethal sun.

Sullivan missed a hard left to Kilrain's



Around the turn of the century, the policeman trying to prevent a fight was often the third man in the ring.

checked within a six-month period. When was your last checkup?

Today's ref is an important man during a fight, though this wasn't always the case. 1954's referee may even be a gent such as Harry Kessler, of St. Louis. Kessler is head of an outfit that has 56 steel-making concerns as clientshe's a recognized metallurgist, and a reputed millionaire. To referee a few preliminary bouts in New York, Harry will lay out \$300 for plane and hotel, in exchange for a \$50 fee, which he turns over to charity.

At that, he's no better than the referees without millions, Johnny Green, song plugger and part-owner of the Holiday Music Co., has been refereeing for five years now. He's number 56 on the N. Y. list, generally works once a month for around \$40 (less without TV). Before that, Johnny varied his song job by fighting as a bantaniweight (third-best in his division in 1927) boxed 11 years.

"I became a referee," he says, "after



Referee Dave Barry will always be remembered for the "long count" in the second Dempsey-Tunney bout.



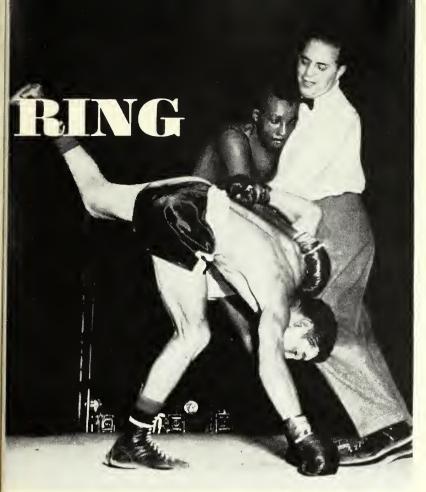
The Dempsey-Firpo fight in 1923 was a tough one for the referee. In two rounds, Firpo who was floored nine times knocked Dempsey out of the ring (above) before losing the bout.

It was no lawn party for the old pugilists, either. Boxers often died because of lack of medical exams, few rules, bare-knuckle fights to a finish. It was back in 1889 when John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain staged the final bareknuckle fight (it was killing, but no one died). Richard Fox, the famous Police Gazette man, had enraged John L. by proclaiming Kilrain the World's Champion. Sullivan was so upset by this nonsense, that he gave up a boozing bat that had been going on for months, and willingly trained under William

fluenced his honesty or his decisions.

jaw, Kilrain back-heeled Sullivan, won a clean fall - was awarded this first round. The next 45 rounds (every knockdown was a round in those days) were nearly even, though Sullivan was sick to his stomach, at one point, and Kilrain offered him a chance to give up. Sullivan replied with a terrific blow that felled Kilrain, then stamped on the prostrate fighter. Referee John Fitzpatrick (late mayor of New Orleans) casually ignored this.

Kilrain, for some reason, weakened after 75 rounds, and a second threw in the sponge. Typical of the day, another



Willie Pep and Sandy Saddler, who know all the tricks of the trade, can make life tough even for an experienced referee like Ruby Goldstein.

The heat bothers refs, too. Here Ruby Goldstein leaves the ring suffering from heat exhaustion during the Maxim-Ray Robinson 1952 title bout.



Referee Tommy Rawson was criticized when he let Jimmy Carter knock Tommy Collins down ten times.

second had just offered Kilrain's immediate resignation in exchange for a "little present" (\$2,000), a proposition which Sullivan accepted. But the sponge's landing preceded the closing of the openly-discussed deal, so there was no present for Jake. Both boys were well-cooked by the boiling sun, but what escaped most observers was the fact that the Great John L.'s punch was now minus its former, chloroform-like quality. Anyway, it was the last bare-knuckle fight....

Boxing's dangers weren't confined to 1889. As recently as 1933, Ernie Schaaf never got up from light punches thrown by Primo Carnera in the 13th round. Some months previous, Schaaf had been pounded unmercifully by Max Baer – probably proving Dr. Vincent Nardiello's theory: "Ninety percent of boxing deaths are caused by aggravation of previous injuries."

In sharp contrast, there hasn't been a death, or major injury, in the New York State ring since Robert K. Christenberry's advent as commissioner in 1951. In New York, the referee has sole authority to stop a fight. Handlers may no longer interrupt—stop a fight by tossing

in a towel (they can ask the referee to halt it, but the request must come between rounds). The attending physician may recommend ending the fight, but he must be summoned by the ref, or deputy commissioner—such advice is invariably accepted without question. The referee never had it so good, as they say down at the clubhouse.

Before World War I, the referee's status was such that newspapermen, covering a fight, were sometimes pressed into service as deciding judges. Today, the scribes are encouraged to be working press—and nothing more. Of course The Fancy, i.e., the elegant sporting crowd, has always felt superior to any official.

New York State gave the poor ref a hand-up as a result of the Mickey Walker-Dave Shade fight in 1921. Walker got the decision, but there was such an uproar that the commission decided, in future, to score by rounds, instead of by simple, overall impression. From then on the fighter with the greater number of rounds to his credit—aside from a knockout—became the winnah. One gadget-minded referee worked holding a mechanical counter in each hand, adding up points for Joe, then for Tom. He only tried it once before retiring for a long rest. Colonel Eddie Egan refined this point system, basing it on four elements.

The Dempsey-Firpo go caused a change in the rules, as you doubtless know. Dempsey was allowed to linger over the prostrate Firpo, with results that sent all fighters to a neutral corner before counting over a kayoed fighter could begin. This is blamed for the notorious Dempsey-Tunney long count. Dempsey was unwilling to leave his friend Gene

for a second, even when Gene lay stretched out on the canvas—with a resultant loss of counting-seconds. "Three seconds," says a ref, "mean an awful lot to a fighter who's tired but still in good, snap-back condition."

Today's ringmaster enjoys certain advantages, due to these changes. Though two referees, who can't be



Doctors, like New York's Vincent Nardiello, right, are available to help the referee decide when to stop a fight.

quoted, insist that the third man in the ring has always had them, merely failed to take advantage.

Ruby Goldstein is a worthy example of a modern ref, who doesn't have to fear for his life because of his work, "I do what I think is right, and I let it go

(Continued on page 62)



By CARL RIESER

WHAT ARE THE CHANCES for success if you go into business for yourself today? How do they compare with 20 or 30 years ago, in your father's time? Worse? Or better?

This question is bound to worry you if you have given any thought to branching out on your own. You may have considerable faith in your own



The problems are greater but it is much easier to get the answers.

abilities and business judgment. But you simply can't ignore the larger picture of the country's economic condition and future—particularly if you have a family that depends on you to bring home a paycheck every week.

Is this a good era to go into business? You probably have some pretty clear thoughts on this, built up from what you've read in the newspapers at various times, from what friends have told you, and from your own direct observations. Your view may very well go something like this:

Take Big Business. It seems to be getting bigger and bigger all the time. Will it swallow up the little man?

How about Big Government, with its welter of red tape, bureaucracy, and business regulations?

Taxes? Everyone says that taxes today tend to strangle private initiative.

Capital? Things aren't the way they were when Dad was a young man and people could get into business on a shoestring. Now you need more money than you did 30 years ago, just as you need more experience, knowledge, and



These embryonic Texaco dealers are getting expert advice from a "main office" speaker.

training to face an economic world that has grown infinitely more complex.

Finally, how about that black cloud of Depression, or Recession, or whatever you want to call it? It wouldn't take much of a downturn in the business graphs to wreck a lot of small businesses with today's low profit margins, increasingly tough competition.

All these considerations may bother you, just as they bothered the majority of the 4,660 young men who were recently polled by the Youth Research

Institute concerning their future. About 65 percent of these high school and college seniors, young veterans just out of the armed forces, and men who have left school within five years said they didn't want to go into business for themselves.

Their reasons? Thirty percent cite



Some salient features of the income tax law give a break to small businessmen.

"risky gamble" and "not enough security." Some 15 percent think they lack the necessary capital, 13 percent figure they haven't enough training, and 12 percent just plain don't like "self-sacrifice, long hours, problems"—things that have always gone with being an aspiring entrepreneur.

It's a gamble, all right. You have to



The shoe dealer who features a certain line can count on help from that manufacturer.

forego some of the guarantees that generally go with a corporation job—security, pensions, salary, steady advancement.

Of course, you can't very well argue with a man who simply doesn't want to go into business for himself, or who doesn't think he has the right qualities for success. But you can argue over the amount of risk involved.

A quarter of the young men polled by the Institute take a different view. Four out of five say they want to go

PHOTOS BY DONATO LEO

into business for themselves—an encouraging note in view of the oft-repeated criticism that this generation has no gumption. Says H. B. McCoy, Director of the Office of Distribution of the U. S. Department of Commerce:

"It's a healthy percentage. If it ever fell as low as, say, 2 percent the situation would be dangerous."

Perhaps you find yourself in the second camp. If so, which of you is in the right?

Add up all the arguments on both sides of the fence, and the answer seems to be this: For every argument against going into business there is at least one good argument for it. In fact, the conclusion that seems to emerge is that a young man today has just as much right to expect success in the business world on his own as his father had twenty or thirty years ago.

This may surprise some people, who

there have been in the neighborhood of 3.4-million firms started up, while $2\frac{1}{1}$ -million have been discontinued. There was a net gain of around 600,000.

The magnitude of all this shifting can be grasped when you realize that those 3.4-million new businesses begun since the war very nearly total the number of businesses in existence back in 1946.

Another important point: It is no longer as easy to get into business and stay there as it was just after the war. As one government advisor to small business puts it, "You no longer have the same opportunity to sell while you learned which you had when goods were in shorter supply and everyone wanted them." That is particularly true of some of the now-overcrowded fields, such as appliance retailing, which had a big rush of newcomers during the days when appliances sold without effort. Now appliance stores have a fairly high failure rate. They're not a good gamble.



Banks are now more interested in small business. Credit is much looser than it used to be.



Another way of helping the new businessman is by advising him on methods.

have not as yet revised their ideas to meet the conditions of the mid-1950's.

Few people two decades ago would have dared be so optimistic. In those days, during the Great Depression, it was taken for granted that the little man was on his way out.

All right, you'll say, but how does this apply to me? A fair question. Let's take a careful look and see what we find.

What are your over-all odds on success?

Remember one important fact: The turnover in business is terrific, It always has been, probably always will be.

In any one year a staggering number of firms go in and out of business. Last year there were about 3+0,000 new businesses started. At the same time another 331,000 firms were discontinued for one reason or another. On top of all this, no less than 357,000 firms changed owners.

In all, during the postwar period,

If you are planning to go into business, take a careful look at the odds on each line of business. You may be able to take some of the risk out by shying away from the ones that look shaky.

Government economists rank these industries in order of their sensitivity to economic conditions, beginning with the most risky: manufacturing; contract construction; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; retail trade; service trade.

Manufacturing and wholesaling produced a net loss in firms last year—more were discontinued than started. Contract construction came out with more firms than it went in with, but nevertheless the turnover was very, very high.

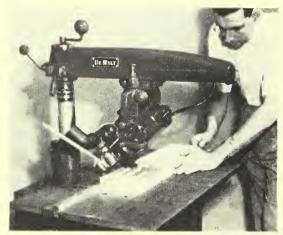
Here's one piece of advice to bear in mind when you are looking around for a business to get into: Check the most recent Dun & Bradstreet list of failure rates.

Here are the businesses that had the (Continued on page 56)





More Power to You for Christmas

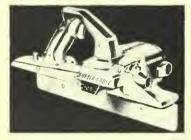


This radial-arm power shop made by DeWalt, Inc., of Lancaster, Pa., is favored by many home craftsmen because of its versatility. This unit sells for \$229.00.

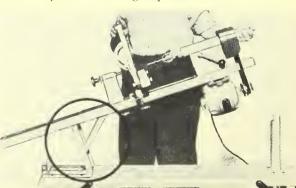
records verybody's talking about do-it-yourself and a great many people are doing something about it, especially since power tools now make the doing easy. If you haven't got to the power tool stage or if you have and want to add to your present line, here are some suggestions. Represented are most of the major manufacturers and you'll find several recent innovations.

Home workshop experts agree that the basic unit for the home craftsman is the bench saw since most woodworking operations first require that lumber be cut to size. From that point, what you should get depends on the kind of work you plan to do. Just remember that it's a good idea to get the best the first time. And, as long as the little woman or the family may be buying you one of these tools for Christmas—why not?

If you wish a list of the manufacturers of these tools, giving their addresses, drop a line to Legion Workshop, care of this magazine.



You can save yourself the tedious work of planing with this power plane recently introduced by Porter-Cable of Syracuse, Catalogne price of this is \$95.00.

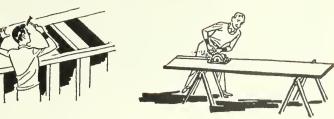


Made by Toolkraft of Springfield, Mass., this belt-disc sander in the Darra-James line is priced at \$57.50. Supershop, of Power Tools, Inc., Beloit, Wisc., sells for \$79.95. It switches from horizontal to vertical quickly.

An interesting feature of this Duro Master Workshop made by Duro Metal Products Co., Chicago, is a motor mounting which allows a quick change to other tools.





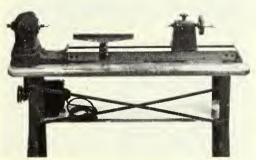




Rockwell Manufacturing Co.'s Delta line has a new wrinkle. For only \$14.95 you can get a curve-cutting attachment to use with other Delta power saws.



You can sand ten times as fast with this lightweight Black & Decker No. 44 Sander which sells for \$49.95.



For wood turning, here is a 12-inch gap bed lathe at \$49.50 less motor. Made by Toro Mfg. Co., Minneapolis.



Standby of do-it-yourselfers is a ¼-inch drill like this Thor, by Speedway, at \$25.00.



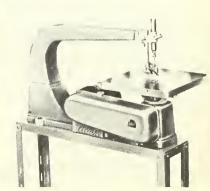
Another useful tool is a portable saw, and this 6-inch model by Skil is \$49.50.



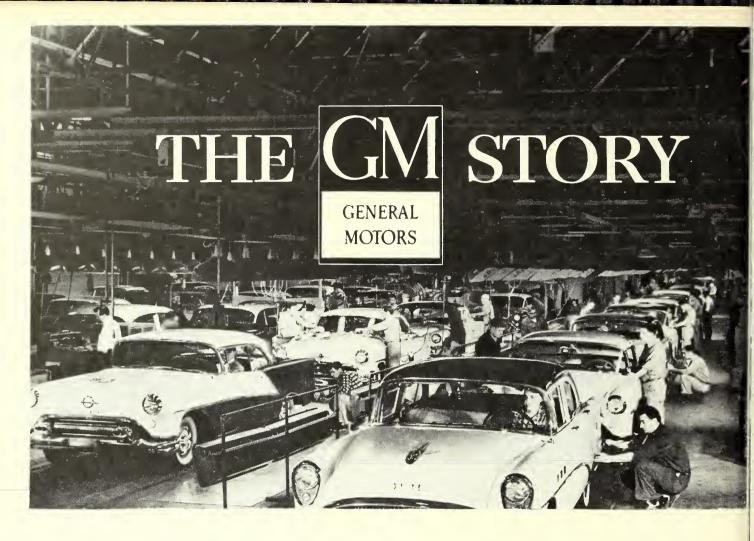
South Bend drill press is for precisionists. Prices, from \$87.00.



This sharpening machine by Belsaw is a money saver. The price is \$159.00.



This attractive 24-inch Atlas jig saw has a catalogue price of \$87.50.



The key to its success is people, especially customers.

By NORMAN BEASLEY

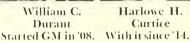
I IS A CORPORATION of which it has been said, "it is so big that no man can possibly see it all or study all its operations with his own eyes." Its operations cover the free world. Its principal field is transportation. It is General Motors.

From receipts of \$10,116,572,529 in 1953, it paid out more than \$5,327,000,-000 for supplies, services, etc.; more than \$2,776,000,000 in wages to more than 550,000 employees, and more than \$362,000,000 to nearly 500,000 stockholders--and more than \$1,235,000,000 in taxes to federal, state and local governnients.

Behind these figures is the story of a corporation that had its beginnings in the vision of a salesman who saw a nation's future more clearly than did a university president. The salesman was William C. Durant. The university president was Woodrow Wilson.

In 1905, when automobile sales totaled about 30,000, Durant was one of a lot of names in the motorcar industry and he was being laughed at for saying, "Some day, in the United States, we







Harlowe H. Curtice

will be selling more than one million automobiles a year."

In 1906, Woodrow Wilson was President of Princeton University, and was saying, "Nothing has spread socialistic feeling in this country more than the automobile; to the countryman, they are a picture of the arrogance of wealth."

In 1908, Durant ventured every dollar he had, and every dollar he could persuade his friends and the public to invest, in a new corporation he called General Motors. The capitalization was \$10,000,000. The first units were the Buick and Oldsmobile companies and they were followed, in 1909, by the Oakland and Cadillac companies.

By 1912, when Woodrow Wilson was elected President of the United States, farmers, more than 150,000 of them, were riding to market in automobiles and were not aware they symbolized the "arrogance of wealth." And, instead of spreading socialism, the automobile was giving tremendous impetus to the building of a nation.

It is easy, now, to be amused over the doubt of a college president-but, even today, not enough Americans understand that in a competitive economy what yesterday was scarce will, if it is worth anything, be plentiful tomorrow.

To illustrate, here are a few quick figures:

In 1910, on the farms in the United States, there were 1,000 tractors and 50,000 automobiles; in 1915, there were 25,000 tractors, 472,000 automobiles and 25,000 motor trucks; in 1925, on the farms in the United States, there were 549,000 tractors, 3,283,000 automobiles and 459,000 motor trucks.

Because of our genius in producing goods and services, our American economy is one that decrees every new product creates greater wealth than it destroys. As a result, ours is an economy that operates on the fertile princi-



From this study of highvelocity water will come improved car transmissions.

ple of multiplication and not on the swindling communist theory of subtraction, nor on the sterile socialist theory of division.

No matter what anyone says, most of us know there is not enough wealth, and not enough income, in this (or any!) country to go around, no matter how it is subtracted, or divided and that the only way

in which there ever can be enough to go around is through the fertile principle of multiplication.

Look about. What you see in the way of industrial improvement, and what you see in the way of social progress, has come almost completely because there is multiplication in goods and in services.

It is in this principle that was found the answer to the ancient problem of the desire of the workingman to get the highest possible wage for what he produces, and the desire of the customer to pay the lowest possible price for what he buys.

In the operation of this principle is written the real history of the building of a nation, and the explanation for the growth of a corporation that "is so big that no man can possibly see it all, or study all its operations with his own eyes."

In fact, it is only in the operation of this principle that it is possible to really get a good look at General Motors.

in its annual report for the year ending July 31, 1911, General Motors spoke of the beginnings of its present opened the locks of the inner doors of physical science and have found hundreds of better ways for making better products, and scores of ways to make new products—it is research that is instruction against the need for poverty not only in this country, but anywhere in the world.

Of course, in General Motors research, as in all organized research, the day of the individual inventor is gone. The areas that can be explored with the simple tools of the individual inventor have been raked over, time and time again. The scientific frontiers now being explored require tools and facilities equally scientific, if the secrets of

the physical universe are to be known, and the laws that govern them to be understood.

Likewise, it is in the research laboratories of industry that the scientist is in his true position.

Here he has but a single interest.

That interest is to find out what the law is. The decisions as to how the findings are used are left, as properly they should be left, to others. Getting into fields other than their own, scientists have

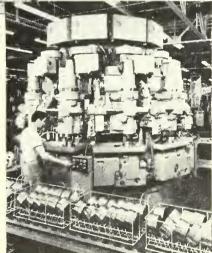


If it's transportation, GM probably has it. Here an assembly line turns out a steady stream of diesel locomotives.

extensive program of research into the progress of tomorrow.

Announced in this report was the appointment of a Director of Production, a staff of engineers, and a laboratory for the testing of all materials used in "the construction of the automobiles turned out by our factories."

Today, research in General Motors is in seeking better ways for making better products, and in probing the hidden places of natural law for the secrets that will bring new products. Being keyed to the proposition of doing the work that has to be done, creative minds in the research laboratories have



This 37-ton machine in a Chevrolet plant automatically cuts gear teeth.



made some horrible blunders, as history will attest.

Speaking broadly, the popularity of the automobile destroyed whatever opportunities might have remained in the industry for the individual inventor. Charles Franklin Kettering was an individual inventor in Dayton, Ohio, where he put together an electric self-starter. He took his invention to De
(Continued on page 51)

It's time for Tackle Tinkering

Some homework that will help you land some big ones next spring.

By ERWIN A. BAUER

OMETIMES IT SEEMS my fishing neighbor, Dwight Gardner, enjoys his hobby mere during the off season than during the open season. He's an inveterate tackle tinkerer and perhaps because of it, a more successful angler when days are warm and fish are striking. Broken lines, balky reels and failing outboard motors never happen to him. Generally, his big ones don't get away.

Attention to tackle in winter is inexpensive insurance on the season ahead. It's fascinating business, too; a perfect pastime for raw winter evenings. Fact is it's possible to prolong the life of all your gear with a little maintenance when there isn't much else to do anyway.

Your reels should come first. Of all your investment in tackle they have the most moving parts, take the most beating, and require the most care for good performance. Generally speaking, if a reel needs repair, send it back to the factory. The makers will recondition it quickly and inexpensively, It will be returned like new. But cleaning and lubrication alone can be handled while you watch TV at home.

First dismantle the reel, but remember how you did it. Scrub the interior and thoroughly clean all gears and moving parts with a toothbrush dipped in lighter fluid or gasoline. See that all sand, grit and old grease are removed. Next add light, new grease sparingly or, better still, try the silicone type lubricants that are now available for the purpose. Lubricate the spool spindles and level-wind mechanism—and reassemble.

When cleaning, check especially the level-wind pawl on casting reels and the roller or bar over which line passes when rewinding on spinning reels. Both of these wear out easily and have to be replaced at intervals.

Sportsmen occasionally test a casting reel by spinning the handles; the longer the free spin, the better the reel. But it's just not so! A long spin is caused by a heavy spool and eventually leads to backlashes. Similarly, a spool full of heavy line will have a tendency to backlash. So why not fill most of the spool with a cork arbor?

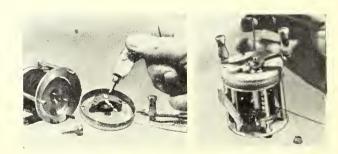
Select a large bottle cork and drill a hole large enough for the reel shaft. Cut the cork in half and replace it with glue on the shaft. Now, holding the point of a sharp pocket knife against the cork, wind the reel as a lathe and even off the cork's surface.

In this age of glass and plastics, rod repair is narrowed down





Essentials for reel care are a cleaning fluid, a small brush, oil, grease, screw driver and wrench. Scrub out the reel's interior working parts with cleaning fluid.



All gears should have a touch of gear grease. The handle should not be removed. Place a drop of oil in the hole of the crank shaft where constant friction occurs.





The spool caps on head plate and tail plate should be removed and a drop of oil placed on the spindle. The level-wind screw should be frequently oiled all season. to replacing guides and windings. The glass rods are virtually indestructible otherwise. Check all the guides carefully for wear and replace any that are grooved. It's a good idea to replace agate guides with rust-resistant metal guides, grooved or not.

Here's how to rewind a guide in place. Rub the legs of the guide against a whetstone until they are in perfect plane. Fasten it in place on the rod with a piece of scotch or adhesive tape over one leg. Now run the thread (use nylon if possible) from the spool through a closed book to give even tension. Hold the rod in both hands, one on each side of the guide, and wind either toward you or away from you—whichever is easier. Turn slowly so that the windings fall evenly and neatly in place, ending up with a whip finish. Apply several coats of rod varnish.

Loose ferrules can be re-cemented and wound in place by the same method.

If you're still using steel rods, they can be repaired in much the same way as the glass rods. There's the matter of rust, though. If spots appear through the surface finish, remove the rust with fine steel wool and then touch up with rod varnish.

Any bamboo rods still in use require more care. It's wise to refinish them entirely once a year. Remove the old finish with varnish remover. Scraping of any kind is dangerous for it's too easy to sever the outside fibers. Replace any loose guides or ferrules and apply several thin coats of rod varnish. Use your fingers, for they do a smoother, more even job than is possible with a brush.

Last winter, with no rods needing serious repair, Gardner built several new rods instead. A frequent traveler by air, he made one four-piece spinning outfit to fit his luggage. Complete rod kits or sections of glass stock for any type of rod are now available from many well-known manufacturers. They're very easy to assemble and the finished products are worth a place on

Cementing rubber jar rings to the bottom of your tackle box will eliminate noise that scares fish.

any tackle-tinkering schedule.

The average tackle box is a catch-all for hooks, plugs, swivels, bug dope and . . . rust,

chipped paint and sand. Keep the essentials, but get rid of the rest-fast. Scour the insides thoroughly. When dry, sand



plugs and color them yourself. See your sporting goods dealer about this subject.

or scrape it inside and out. If it's not already waterproof, make it that way by soldering or attaching strips of waterproof adhesive tape along inside seams. Next give two complete coats of paint or spar varnish. Remember that dark colors absorb heat and light colors reflect it. So use white or aluminum paint. If the box is already in good shape, a single coat of spar varnish will not hurt.

For something really deluxe in tackle boxes, here are a couple of useful improvements. With waterproof glue and from thin sheets of cork, line the bottoms of all the trays. It eliminates noise and clatter and keeps hooks and swivels from getting lodged in the seams. On the bottom outside, glue two or three rubber mason jar rings. They'll keep the box from slipping, sliding and scraping on the floor of the boat.

A net that's used very much during the season can be in pretty bad shape when it's over. First thing to do is wash it with strong laundry soap to remove any slime and odor. Next, replace any holes or broken sections of netting. There's no reason to be especially neat or professional about this—just make the repair with simple square knots. Now soak the netting in hot linseed oil for a good waterproofing treatment that will last another year. Varnish the handle if it's necessary.

Many fishermen get the most pleasure from making new lures during the off season. It's natural enough, for a trophy catch on a homemade fly or plug gives twice the satisfaction. It always makes a better story later on, too. Both fly-tying and plug-building are too involved for detailed discussion here; complete instructions are lengthy and are always furnished with kits prepared for the purpose. Obtain one of them and you'll have a whale of a time creating new lures.

But never neglect the lures you have. Rehabilitate your bedraggled flies by holding them—with forceps or pliers in a small jet of steam from a kettle. The feathers will fluff out naturally and like new. After that, if they're dry or



Repair torn rubber boots with inner tube patches.

floating flies, dip them in dry-fly solution before storing them away and they'll be ready again in the spring.

A word to wise fly fishermen: moths have a special affinity for flies. Store them accordingly—with paradichlor-benzene crystals.

You'll often hear that plugs are finished to attract fishermen rather than fish. Perhaps so. But cracked or broken finishes expose the body (especially wood or metal) underneath to rotting or rusting. It's a simple matter to touch up chipped spots or to experiment with new finishes altogether. You might hit on a killer combination.

Shine and polish all your tarnished spoons and spinners. Their attractiveness depends on it. Apply a thin coat of lacquer to preserve the luster.

You can never go wrong sharpening your hooks—all of them. Dull hooks (Continued on page 60)







Rod repair in these days of glass rods gets down to replacing guides and windings. Rub guide legs on a whetstone for leveling. When replacing windings, best way is to pull thread through a closed book for even tension.

WILL YOU BE BURNED OUT?

Some simple do's and don'ts that may save your home.

F SOME OF THE pictures on these pages look disturbingly familiar, you are probably guilty of risking your life and that of your family.

Last year fire killed 11,000 persons and caused \$864,-863,000 in property damage. The tragedy behind these grim statistics compiled by the National Board of Fire Underwriters is that most home fires are caused by carelessness.

Nearly 50 percent of all fires stem from three causes -matches and smoking, misuse of electricity, and petroleum and its products. A little common sense applied to the use of the "big three" would make the average home a far safer place.

Illustrated below are some of the simple precautions you can take to protect your family and your home.

Should fire strike, however, do these two things immediately:

- 1. Get everybody out of the house.
- 2. Call the fire department.



One of the 800 homes struck by fire each day.



Learn the location of the nearest fire alarm box and keep the fire department phone number handy.



Small fires can be controlled with a hand extinguisher such as this Fyr-Fyter carbon tetrachloride unit suitable for use on flammable liquid and electrical fires.



A good extinguisher for the home is a carbon dioxide type which is approved for use on all classes of fires. CO2 has the further advantage of leaving no residue.

WARNING: THESE ARE DANGEROUS!



The 12 percent of home fires caused by electricity can be traced to old and frayed wires and bad installation.



Children and matches make a deadly combination — dangerous to child and home.



This girl is risking death or disfigurement by fire. Benzine or gasoline should *never* be used for cleaning purposes in the home.



The only thing that can be said about smoking in bed is —don't! Smoking and matches top the list of causes of fire.



Don't ever substitute a copper penny for a fuse at any time! Use only 15 amp fuses for household lighting circuits.



This basement, loaded with household rubbish, paints, shellac and oily rags, makes a perfect place to start a fire. Cleaned of such debris, the average home basement is fairly fire safe.

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS



Nine ounces of borax, four ounces of boric acid thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water will flameproof washable fabrics.



If you must save old oily rags or cloths they should be kept in closed metal containers. Never put them in closets or cupboards.



Minor kitchen grease fires can be put out quickly with ordinary table salt or baking soda. You can use a large flat cover or wet towel to smother a small pan fire.



Along about this time members of the shake and shiver brigade, the ice fishermen, are getting ready to take over. If you're a member of the clan, take heed of a few rules before you slide your pint-sized mansion onto the slippery stuff. Most States request that the owner attach his name and address in legible letters at least two inches high on the outside of his fish shanty.



The name and address must not be written on paper or any other water-soluble material. It must be of a permanent quality, such as paint on wood or metal. Fishermen are also requested to keep junk and clutter away from the shanty, and to remember to remove the structures from lakes and ponds before the ice melts—to prevent shorelines from becoming littered with debris. For complete set of rules regarding ice fishing, creel limits and equipment, consult the regulation booklet you get with your license, or write your State Conservation Commission at your State capital.

The beagle leads all breeds in registration on the American Kennel Club's list. Its popularity has grown steadily owing to its happy, even disposition. The beagle is cocky and able, without being unduly aggressive and belligerent. Some fanciers call it a miniature foxhound due to its similar conformation, coloring and habits. The beagle is a top rabbit hunter and can easily be trained to trail any ground animal. He's a good gun dog in any sort of rough-and-tumble hunting. Beagle fanciers should read The Beagle Journal, published monthly by Dave Fisher at Towarda, Pennsylvania. The Journal carries information on beagle field trials, shows and hunt-

Tim Schwenek of 7512 Union Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, says that with duck season extending into December in many States this suggestion is timely: "Ducks are like airplanes. They usually come into the decoys, heading into the wind. Keep the wind at your back and decoys in front and the birds are more apt to come in toward you, not sneak in behind you."

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

The following 16 mm free movies on outdoor subjects are available for showing at Legion Post meetings. Write on Post stationery about four weeks in advance of date you want the film. Mail the films out promptly wherever instructed, upon completion of your showing.

Your Window in the Sea and Underwater Adventures. Shots of porpoises, tiger sharks and other exotic fish taken through the portholes of the famous tanks of the Oceanarium at Marineland, Florida. These are black-and-white films. Sound; 14 and 12 minutes respectively. Write: Marineland, St. Augustine, Fla.

Happy Valley and Battling Bluefins. Films of Evangeline's beautiful country. Also game fishing in the North Atlantic. Produced by Province of Nova Scotia. Beautiful and exciting. Sound and color; 15 minutes and 20 minutes respectively. Write to: Travel Bureau, Halifax, Province of Nova Scotia.

Shooting Safety. About proper handling of firearms. Good for Posts that want to start shooting clubs. Color; 30 minutes. Address: Sportsmen's Service Bureau, 250 E. 43rd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



You can raise your own worms if you know how, whether for your own fishing or to sell. There's a big demand for worms as bait in sections near good fishing neighborhoods. The Lucky Worm Ranch of White Bluff, Tennessee put out a booklet on raising redworms that sells for a dollar, telling all about the subject. It gives the dope on the latest methods. The booklet is illustrated and covers such subjects as worm bed construction, worm bed filler, feed and feeding, breeding habits, pests and harvesting, packaging and selling. The booklet is 24 pages and cover, 5½ " x 8½ Lucky Worm Ranch sells breeding stock, too, at \$5.00 per 100 worms. If you are interested, write them at White Bluff,

"Scratches disappear from gun stocks when they are colored with burnt umber," says Mrs. M. Sulaz, of 3684 E. 63rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio. "Let the color set for five minutes, then wipe and polish with a clean, soft rag. Finish the job with a touch-up of varnish, sand it smooth, then wax."

Questions have arisen from readers asking why so many deer fawns die when winter sets in. Deer become pretty ungallant when they are hungry, will fight over who gets to eat first. As a rule, the bucks are most aggressive and try to keep the does and fawns away from available food. Does, in turn, usually will drive off fawns who must take what's left or starve. Who said, "Gentle Nature"?



And, speaking of ducks, John C. Chilton, 7793 Rolland Street, Castro Valley, California, has a word: "When cleaning wild duck," he says, "I remove the pin feathers without use of the old hot water bath or the wax treatment. I remove the large feathers by plucking by hand. Then I use an art gum eraser, and, moving over the skin from rear toward the neck, simply rub those stubborn pin feathers right off. Be careful to make the erasing movement brisk, but don't force the rubber into the skin too hard or you'll tear it."

The Berlin, New Hampshire, Legion Rod and Gun Club, affiliated with Ryan-Scammon Post, is sponsoring and coaching three high school rifle teams in that city. Joe Means is manager, assisted by three coaches. These teams were organized in the three local high schools because Joe Means' courses in the safe handling of firearms had attracted so much interest among the boys. Last year 193 boys passed the course. The teams use the Legion Rifle Range, and contests are being held to see who can bring in the largest number of rabbits and partridge. A \$100 prize goes to the boy who brings in the heaviest deer.

New Hampshire is the first State to pass a law providing for permissive courses in the safe handling of firearms to be taught in the schools. The program is Legionsponsored.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: OUTDOOR EDITOR, Rod and Gun Club, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

THERE'S NO GIFT

GORDON'S

When you want to give the best kind of gift for Christmas...why not give the gin most people like best...Gordon's.

Its superb, exclusive Liqueur Quality, and exceptionally high proof (94.4), have made Gordon's America's favorite gin.

> It's great to give Gordon's Great to get it!



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Sterling Sílver.....\$11.55 L975-1M Green gold military ring with black onyx stone. Hand carved eagles on side. 10K.....\$28.60 14K.....\$38.50 Elgin Stockton 17 jeweled watch-Gold case with steel back. Curved two-faceted crystal. Longines-Winslow 17 jeweled watch-Gold filled case with steel back.

duplicate key pockets, permanent registration, slid-ing card pockets, turned edges, branded leather.

L3437M Amity Count Billfold—Durable Hand-colored brown steerhide, Classic embossing, Leather folder for transparent card envelopes. Secret currency pocket. Each.....\$3.30



L3665M

LHB3014M Anson Tie Bar and Cuff Link Set-Smartly finished in yellow gold. Per set \$2.75



L453M Rogers Silverplate-Starlight or Rapture pattern, 52 pieces. Wood chest with tarnish-resistant lining. Specify pattern. Per set \$24.50 Service for 6 (Starlight pattern



LHB3014M

Jax Jacket

Jax Jacket-Light weight, water repellent blue zelan jacket with two color knit neck and sleeve trim Small, medium, large and Extra-large, Each.....\$6.95



Best quality playing cards Double deck......\$1.75



Ronson Windlite

LO552M Currency Clip-Rolled gold plated.\$2.20

Ronson Windlite—A sturdy, precision-made, wind-proof lighter that lights in a gale. Lifetime fiberglas wick. More lights per fueling. Each......\$4.25

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VETERANS



NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 1954

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

INSURANCE DIVIDENDS FOR 1955:

Dividends on WW1 and WW2 service life insurance for 1955 will probably be about the same as in 1954. . . . Such dividends would be paid on permanent plan USGLI policies and all participating NSLI policies. . . . The funds of both the USGLI and the NSLI are in good shape, but contain no surplus that would warrant a special dividend. ... These conclusions are the result of a study of both funds by the VA's Actuarial Advisory Committee, comprised of topflight actuaries from commercial companies. . . . Actuaries met with VA insurance chief Charles G. Beck and members of his staff on Oct. 18. . . . After the meeting Beck told Newsletter he expected to recommend to VA Administrator Harvey V. Higley that 1955 dividends be declared in the approximate amounts paid under the 1954 annual dividend declaration. . . . Dividend plans had not been made official at presstime.

MANY DISCHARGES NARROWLY MISSING INSURANCE DEADLINE:

VA has advised Legion that a 5-month check shows an "alarming number" of Armed Forces dischargees filing for NSLI term insurance but getting their applications in one or two days late. . . . Check-up showed about 7,000 applications denied, nearly all of them because applicant missed the deadline by a few days. . . . VA insurance chief Beck guesses that the new vets are interpreting their 120-day time limit as being the same as four months. . . . Of 12 different four-month periods in the year, all but three are more than 120 days. . . . Today's servicemen get \$10,000 free indemnity coverage while in service, instead of a policy they pay for themselves. . . . They have 120 days after discharge in which to exchange it for NSLI term insurance, and it is applications for such exchange which are being missed by a few days in large numbers. . . . VA cannot give late applicants a break because 120-day period is fixed by law.

SOME ARMY RIFLES, REAL AND WOODEN, AGAIN AVAILABLE:

Army advises that a limited quantity of the following is again available to American Legion Posts: (1) M-1903 rifles, suitable for blank ammo only, and for Post ceremonial use only, (2) Wooden Victory Trainer rifles (replicas of M-1903) for drill purposes. . . . Real rifles are available up to a limit of ten per Post, for Posts that have never gotten any from the Army before. . . Wooden rifles are available in any number while they last. Cost for either is \$1.00 apiece, plus expressage collect from Tooele, Utah.

Posts should submit a postal money order or certified check, payable to Treasurer of the U.S., with a signed

Certificate approved by Dep't Adj't, to: Office, Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C. . . . Copy of form for certification was released to members of American Legion Press Ass'n on Oct. 15 . . . Non-ALPA subscribers inquire of Dep't Adj't for form.

* * * *

VA REQUIRES BUILDER TO WARRANTY NEW HOMES:

Since Nov. 1, VA guaranteed or insured loans for new housing have been contingent on builder giving a one-year warranty that home is built in "substantial conformity" with VA approved plans and specifications. . . . Same applies to FHA loans on new housing. . . . No loan on new housing is guaranteed or insured until a copy of the warranty, on which lender has acknowledged receipt, is in hands of VA or FHA. . . . Effect is to compel buyer to get warranty from builder. . . . VA will not enforce rights of owner under the warranty; that is up to the buyer.

* * * *

KOREA POW BENEFITS:

The same special awards allowed certain U.S. servicemen who were prisoners of war in WW2 were extended to certain U.S. Korea POWs in Public Law 615, 83rd Congress, which was approved last August 21. . . . An ex-POW of the Korean conflict may claim \$1.00 a day for each day of his imprisonment that the enemy failed to furnish him the quantity or quality of food prescribed for POWs under the Geneva Convention. . . . He may claim \$1.50 a day for each day of his imprisonment during which the enemy treated him in a manner contrary to the conditions relating to forced labor and inhumane treatment prescribed by the Geneva Convention. . . . If such claims can be established for a POW who is dead, the benefits are payable to widow, dependent husband, child or children, or parents of such POW, in a definite order prescribed by law. . . . Benefits are also payable for civilian U.S. citizens who were held prisoner by the enemy in Korea, or who went into hiding to avoid capture. ... No such claims are payable to one who voluntarily aided the enemy.

Deadline for filing for Korea POW benefits is the latest of these three dates: (1) August 21, 1955, or (2) One year after the POW was returned to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Armed Forces, or (3) In the case of a POW who has not returned to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Armed Forces, one year after the Defense Department determines that the POW is dead or is presumed dead.

POW compensation claims are to be handled by a new commission, The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S. (which has succeeded the War Claims Commission). . . . The FCSC will receive claims, judge their validity and

authorize awards in line with its findings. . . . The Commission advised in October that it was drafting regulations and preparing new forms for POW claims. . . . At present, funds are not available to make awards, and this must await appropriations by the next Congress which convenes January 5, 1955. . . . Applicants are advised not to be slow in filing claims because of appropriations delays. . . . Regardless of when the money is allocated it can only be paid to those who have filed within the deadline periods listed above. . . . Ex-POWs or their proper survivors should apply for forms to: Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Tariff Building, Washington, D. C. . . . Some delay may follow request, as forms were not ready at presstime.

* * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS FOR SOME VETERANS' SURVIVORS WHO DID NOT QUALIFY BEFORE:

One of the recent amendments to the Social Security laws makes it possible for some survivors of veterans who died between 1940 and Sept. 1950 to get Social Security benefits for which they were not eligible before. . . . Only way to ascertain is for widows, minor children or dependent parents of such veterans to check with Social Security office. ... Recent law reduced the time a wage-earner, who died during the period mentioned, had to be covered by Social Security in order to qualify his dependents for benefits. . . . Six calendar quarters are now enough....Some veterans who died during the time mentioned did not have enough credits before, but have now qualified partially or solely by the wage credits granted for military service. . . . Social Security offices are not checking to see who has become newly eligible for benefits by virtue of this amendment, but will go over records with survivors who personally inquire. . . . Location of Social Security representatives may be secured from any U.S. Post Office. . . . Amendment does not increase benefits of those already eligible, but does qualify some for benefits who were found ineligible for any benefits before.

* * * *

ROTH CASE MAY STRENGTHEN VETERANS PREFERENCE:

Legion Economic Commission experts believe case of Leo A. Roth may be legal bulwark against arbitrary fiddling with Veterans Preference in U.S. Civil Service.... Roth, a Justice Dep't attorney, was summarily separated from Gov't service. . . . He challenged dismissal in court and said it was in violation of Lloyd LaFollette Act of 1912. . . Appellate Court said Roth was right and ordered his reinstatement. . . . Gov't took case to Supreme Court, which in effect upheld Appellate Court by refusing to hear case.... Roth is not a veteran, and his case did not deal directly with Veterans Preference. . . . But decision lends strength to thesis often played fast and loose with in Veterans Preference, ie: that Acts of Congress regarding Federal employment mean what they say. . . . Basis for dismissing Roth was an Executive Order in 1947 that excepted attorneys from competitive service. Roth had competitive service dating from 1943, but Gov't claimed 1947 order wiped out his status. . . . Sense of court finding was that new orders couldn't wipe out previous competitively earned status. . . . A similar pattern of trying to wipe out previously earned Veterans Preference by virtue of new orders is a familiar bureaucratic gadget. . . . American Legion, which doesn't

usually represent veterans in court, has recently been authorized by Nat'l Executive Committee and Nat'l Convention to appear as Amicus Curiae in an important Veterans Preference test case.

* * * *

INVESTIGATION OF BENEFITS OF VETS' SURVIVORS BEGINS:

Legion Legislative Commission advises that a special committee of the House of Representatives began in mid-November to make a new study of Federal Benefits for the survivors of deceased veterans. . . . Committee is called the Bates Committee, is composed of William H. Bates (Mass.), Chmn: Bernard W. Kearney (N. Y.); Robert W. Kean (N. J.); Olin E. Teague (Tex.), and Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.). . . . Committee was created by House Res. 549, which charges it to conduct "a full and complete investigation and study of benefits under Federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of the Armed Forces and on the basis of such an investigation to make recommendations and prepare legislation to carry out such recommendations." . . . Committee will hold public hearings and has invited American Legion to testify. . . . Legion Legislative Director Miles D. Kennedy has advised Newsletter that: "We will keep in close touch with the situation and be prepared to testify thereon."

* * * *

VA TRYING TO ACTIVATE MORE BEDS:

VA Dep't of Medicine & Surgery has told Legion it is doing level best to activate more beds in VA hospitals as it closes down beds it has rented in non-VA hospitals.... VA announced on Aug. 25 that it was reducing its use of contract beds in non-VA hospitals, and American Legion immediately urged (NEC Res. #49, Oct. 7) that VA use funds thus saved to reactivate more of VA's own beds.... VA says first step in this direction is to increase number of NP beds in use at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. and Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * * *

OH, THAT BUDGET!

Last session of Congress, in preparing VA budget, added up expected usual and necessary expenses, then lopped off a neat sum and told VA to make remainder stretch.... Champions of veterans yelled at the time, but VA chief Higley promised he would do his very utmost to do the job somehow with the reduced funds.... Now there are some other little problems that have come up.... Same session of Congress authorized a large number of new benefits for Federal employees, many of whom work for VA, but appropriated nothing in the way of \$\$\$ to provide the new benefits.... Look 'em over:

(1) Public Law 598 provides a group life insurance program for employees. VA has 172,000 employees to be covered, which will cost VA about \$1,400,000 out of its veterans' service budget in 1955. . . . (2) Wage raises and fringe benefits, including free uniforms, apply to 38,000 gov't employees in certain type jobs, of whom about 90% are in VA. Estimate is these new benefits will amount to between \$5 million and \$6 million a year.

Budget Bureau said, on Oct. 22, that no increases in the regular budget for 1955 or 1956 will be permitted to meet these costs. . . American Legion concern is that such increase in costs without compensating appropriations will be met by reducing the quality and quantity of VA's regular services.

NEWS of The American Legion

and Veterans' Affairs

DECEMBER 1954

Nat'l Exec Committee Meets; Las Cruces, N.M., Hails Collins

Between Oct. 5 & 9, two major annual nat'l American Legion events occurred. They were:

1) The regular fall meeting of The American Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee, Oct. 5, 6 & 7 at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis, Ind., and

2) The Nat'l Commander's Home-coming, celebrated in honor of newly eleeted Nat'l Cmdr Scaborn P. Collins in his home town of Las Cruces, in the sunny Rio Grande Valley of south central New Mexico, 40 miles north of El Paso, Tex.

Nat'l Exec Committee

The 3-day meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee (NEC) was one of the quietest in years, sparked only infrequently with agenda items that brought lively debate. Business moved rapidly, got ahead of schedule on opening morning and stayed ahead.

(The NEC is the between-eonventions administrative body of The American Legion. It is made up of the Nat'l Commander, the five Nat'l Vice Commanders, the Nat'l Chaplain, a member and an alternate from each of the 58 Legion Dep'ts, plus all living Past Nat'l Commanders. Names of all members appear on page 37, in a roster of top nat'l and Dep't officers for 1955.)

The NEC members arrived in Indianapolis in sweltering Indian summer, departed days later in brisk, topcoat weather. In between, they attended to a host of matters, heard reports from the heads of the nat'l American Legion commissions, considered more than 55 resolutions and passed most of them, heard an off-the-cuff talk on the practice of U.S. diplomacy in India by George V. Allen, U. S. Ambassador to India.

They also:

- ♠ Approved a nat'l budget of \$5,559,-526 for 1955.
- Reappointed Robert T. Fairey (S.C.) in the office of Nat'l Historian for 1955.
- Approved appointment of more than 7,000 Legionnaires to serve on various nat'l commissions and committees for 1955. (Chairmen listed on page 37.)
- d) Approved a board of trustees for 1955 for the newly formed American Legion Child Welfare Foundation. Members named Dr. Garland D. Murphy, Jr.

(Ark.) as president of the foundation.

Destablished priorities for 1955 for the many legislative mandates to be handled by the Nat'l Legislative Commission, with UMT first on the list and 17 other major mandates grouped for second spot.

Description Confirmed the dates of Oct. 10-13 as the time for the 1955 Nat'l Convention in Miami, and Sept. 3-6 as the time for the 1956 Nat'l Convention in Los Angeles.

- Declined to act on an invitation to provide nat'l American Legion sponsorship for the Cavalcade of Progress, a proposed, privately promoted, traveling exhibit of American industrial products.

 Heard a report submitted by E. Roy Stone, Jr. (S.C.) on a special committee study for a nat'l life membership plan,
- voted to continue the study.

 Declined an invitation to seat a representative of The American Legion on the National Commission for UNESCO.

 Heard a report from Past Nat'l Cmdr Harry Colmery (Kans.) of his personal investigation of internal difficulties in

The American Legion Dep't of the Philippines, authorized appointment of a committee to give the matter more study.

Authorized appointment of a special committee to plan a Hawaiian tour immediately after the 1956 Los Angeles Nat'l Convention.

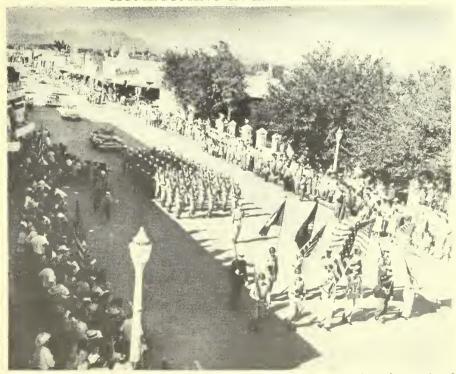
Of all the above matters—and others embodied in the many resolutions summarized below—two stirred up exceptionally lively interest, discussion and debate. They were: (1) The invitation to seat a representative on the Nat'l Commission for UNESCO and (2) the report of Past Nat'l Condr Colmery on the difficulties of the Philippine Dep't.

UNESCO Debate

The NEC had before it an invitation to seat a representative of The American Legion on the Nat'l Commission for UNESCO. That commission is a semi-official body, authorized by Congress, for the stated purpose of giving the Federal government civilian views and suggestions regarding UNESCO.

A special Legion committee to study the UN, under Past Nat'l Cmdr Ray Murphy (lowa), urged that the Legion seriously consider the invitation. A resolution prepared by the Nat'l Americanism Commission urged that the Le-

HOMECOMING IN LAS CRUCES



Start of hour-long parade, Oct. 9, in Las Cruces, N. Mex., as that city tendered Homecoming celebration to Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins. (Story on p. 35)

gion decline the invitation. Debate at the NEC revolved around the question as to whether or not a seat on the Commission would most likely (1) permit the Legion to contribute constructive evaluations of UNESCO or (2) permit the Legion to be used as a minority on the Commission to lend support to views and activities to which it might be op-

Joe Jenkins, Jr., Dep't Cmdr of Florida and a member of the Nat'l Americanism Commission, offered documentation to indicate that the Nat'l Commission for UNESCO had wandered from its stated purpose of advising the government on UNESCO, was indulging in pro-UNESCO and pro-one-world propaganda and seeking to influence the schools to develop philosophies destructive of national unity. Jenkins produced a long list of persons with lengthy red front affiliations who, he said, were past and present members of the Commission.

In the absence of Past Cmdr Murphy, William McKinley (N.J.) - another member of the special Legion committee on the UN - spoke in favor of seating the Legion on the Commission, where its views could be heard. Nat'l Vice Cmdr Carl Recs (Del.) supported that view. He said that the invitation to seat The American Legion was part of a program to make the Nat'l Commission for UNESCO a more representative body of lay opinion. However, the NEC favored Jenkins' belief that the climate of the Commission is incompatible with its purpose and declined the invitation on a vote -51 to 6.

Philippine Confusion

Past Nat'l Cmdr Colmery gave a lengthy report of his investigation of internal difficulties in The American Legion Dep't of the Philippines, which he had conducted last summer at the request of then Nat'l Cmdr Arthur J. Connell (Conn.). So complex was the situation Colmery reported that the NEC had no choice but to authorize a special committee study of affairs in the Philippine Dep't, Attempts to debate the situation and arrive at a simple solution on the floor of the NEC bogged down in utter confusion, Extreme internal factionalism, coupled with business practices apparently at odds with the Dep't Constitution, were the chief factors that had produced an intricate and unhealthy state of affairs in the Philippine Dep't.

Some other actions of the NEC are listed below, in relation to the Nat'l Commissions concerned.

Nat'l Security

The report of the Nat'l Security Com-

resolutions passed by the NEC included:

#1. Opposes amnesty for 12,500 persons convicted of violating the Selective Service Act of 1950. Points out that amnesty appeals refer to these persons as "conscientious objectors," which is a bona fide legal status, while the 12,500 have been convicted of violation of the laws under which others were inducted into service.

#2. Reaffirms Legion espousal of Universal Military Training.

#3. Demands release of 944 Americans still believed held by North Korean and Chinese communists in violation of Korea

Rehabilitation

The report of the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission was given by Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.), Rehab resolutions passed by the NEC included:

#4. Seeks increase in VA capacity to care

for chronically disabled veterans.

#5. Commends Hon. Frank J. Becker (N.Y.) for his part in securing tax-exemption on gift cigarettes for veterans in state hospitals.
#8. Seeks to restore WW2 GI education

rights to those who lost entitlement because their time limit expired while on involun-

tary military duty.

#9. Secks to liberalize definition of a veteran's widow for pension purposes.

#10. Seeks higher retirement rank, and

consequent higher retirement pay, for certain military personnel who had qualified for promotion in all ways except physically, and thus were retired without it.

#11. Seeks more leeway for VA to pay

adequate compensation for service-connected disabilities in certain cases where the degree of disability cannot be fairly compensated under existing law.

#12. Asks that VA pay for transportation to burial of bodies of vets who die in state hospitals, as is now done for vets who die

in VA hospitals.

#13. Secks to establish provision for review of certain military discharges for disability where retirement pay is not authorized.

#14. An omnibus insurance resolution, containing numerous recommendations for changes in service insurance and indemnity.

#15. Asks interpretation of phrase "reg-ular aid and attendance" when used as a condition for determining eompensation awards.

#16. Asks that certain veterans denied honorable discharge because of nationality be awarded honorable discharges if they are now U.S. eitizens or were U.S. citizens when

#17. Establishes latitude for American Legion Area and Nat'l Rehab officials in setting time and place of Area Rehab con-

#45. Asks that new VA hospital in Chiago be named the A. A. Sprague Memorial

Hospital.
#46. Sets dates for eertain American Legion Rehab meetings in Washington, D.C., as follows: Annual Rehabilitation Conference, March 1-4, 1955; full Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission pre-conference meeting, Feb. 28, 1955, regular annual meeting March 4, 1955; Insurance Advisory Board meeting. Feb. 26 & 27, 1955. Authorizes full Nat'l Rehab Commission, Insuranee Advisory Board and Medical Advisory Board to attend Rehab Conference.

#49. Insists that VA, in carrying out re-

duction of its use of beds in non-VA hospitals on a contract basis, apply funds so saved to an equivalent expansion of the use of VA beds, as the 1955 VA budget permits

#50. Seeks an increase of \$12.60 monthly in ordinary Part III pensions after recipient (a) has been in receipt of pension 10 years or (b) reaches age 65.

Publications

The report of the Publications Commission was given by Chmn John Stelle (Ill.). Stelle reported that The American Legion Magazine would increase editorial emphasis on positive Americanism. One Publications resolution was passed by the NEC:

#7. Renews contract for printing The American Legion Magazine in Braille.

Americanism

The report of the Americanism Commission was given by Chmn J. Addington Wagner (Mich.) Americanism resolutions passed by the NEC included:

#18. Expresses condolences in the death Senator Pat McCarran (Nev.).

#19. Asks States to clamp down harder on avenues for securing false birth certifi-

#20. Asks that those pleading the 5th Amendment when asked to testify before Congressional committees be barred from Federal employment.

#21. Asks that Social Security benefits be denied persons identified as subversives in certain positive ways, with refund of their Social Security taxes.

#22. Approves nationwide billboard campaign, with Legion identification, in support of U.S. Constitution.

#23. Asks that Federal and State funds be withheld from schools that continue to employ teachers who (a) are active in organizations officially designated as subversive, or (b) refuse to testify in official hear-

ings regarding loyalty to U.S.

#24. Seeks an amendment to McCarranWalter Immigration Act in one section where the language of the act did not express the intent. Section allows for granting citizenship to certain peacetime veterans, and certain wartime veterans in allied armies, but not wartime veterans of U.S. armed forces.

#25. Commends all who helped add "Under God" to Pledge of Allegiance, specifically cites Hearst publications.

#26. Authorizes Legion citation of Merit for Richard Arens, Senate Judiciary Com-

mittee staff member.

#27. Protests UN award of damages to eleven American UN employes who had been dismissed by the UN after failing to be responsive to proper questioning by the Înternal Security Senate committee.

#28. Seeks to keep U.S. eitizens of questionable loyalty out of UN jobs. #29. Reaffirms The American Legion's

belief in the American form of government. #30. Urges schools teach a deeper ap-

preciation of the American way of life #31. Opposes participation of Red China in 1956 Olympics.
#32. Asks Dep't of the Army to publish

the faets eoneerning the commissioning, promotion and honorable discharge of Irving Peress.

#33. Declines invitation to scat a Legion representative on the Nat'l Commission for UNESCO.

#34. Supports Crusade for Freedom, and specifically its drive, Feb. 12 to 22, 1955,

mission was given by Vice Chmn Bruce P. Henderson (Ohio). Nat'l Security which has been designated Freedom Week.

#35. Protests use of U.S. flags in commercial pet cemeteries.

#36. Authorizes publication of an American Legion Junior Baseball promotional pamphlet.

#37. Urges Congress continue investigating subversive activities in and around

Yellow Springs, Ohio.

#38. Urges continued drive against red elements in entertainment world, commends major Hollywood studios for their anticommunist work.

Conventions

The report of the Nat'l Convention Commission was given by Chmn Harry L. Foster (Calif.). He reported that the recent Nat'l Convention in Washington, D.C., had been a financial success for both the Convention Corporation and the nat'l American Legion, with the convention operation emerging somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,-000 to \$15,000 in the black. The Washington police had commended The American Legion for the orderliness of the convention, said Foster. He added that there had been no arrests of Legionnaires nor any reports of damage in any hotels.

NEC actions regarding conventions included the following resolutions:

#4I. Provides for a single parade at future conventions, with the 40&8 a division of the single parade.

#42. Sets dates of Sept. 3-6, inclusive,

for 1956 convention in Los Angeles, #43. Authorizes Nat'l Commander to name a committee to plan a Hawaiian tour following the 1956 Nat'l Convention in Los Angeles.

#44. Approves rules for contests at the 1955 Convention as submitted by the Contests Supervisory Committee.

Finance

The report of the Nat'l Finance Committee was given by William J. Dwyer (N.Y.). The NEC passed the following resolutions dealing with finance:

#47. Outlines procedure for Nat'l Emblem Division to contract, for purchase of

merchandise.

#48. Provides that 75% of the profit from Nat'l Emblem sales at Nat'l Conventions shall accrue to The American Legion and 25% to the Convention Corporation, and that no commissions shall be paid to Departments.

#53. Requires approval of the Nat'l Finance Commission for expenditure or encumbrance of national funds in excess of

budget.

#54. Amends Trust Agreement for administering American Legion Retirement Fund to provide needed authority for Trus-

tee to invest funds.

#55. Approves articles of incorporation of The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, and approves Trust Agreement between the foundation and The American

Other Resolutions

The NEC also passed three other numbered resolutions. Two came from the Conference of Dep't Commanders & Adjutants:

#39. Favors holding two sessions of The

American Legion College in 1955. #40. Requests that the number of featured speakers at Nat'l Conventions be re-

duced, and that no featured speaker appear on the closing day of a Nat'l Convention.

One resolution was passed that came from the Nat'l Public Relations Commission, whose report was given by Chmn Thomas E. Paradine (N.Y.):

#52. Expresses appreciation of past services of Edward F. McGinnis, retiring Director of Public Relations.

The NEC adopted a report of a spccial NEC Subcommittee, submitted by Chinn Walter Alessandroni (Pa.), establishing priorities for Legislation for 1955. · UMT was placed first, and the following were placed on a par as the mandates to receive major emphasis: Seven Rehab mandates, two Americanism mandates, three Economic mandates, three Foreign Relations mandates and two Nat'l Security mandates.

The following Nat'l Commission Chairmen submitted reports, but no resolutions: Legislative, Jerome F. Duggan (Mo.); Child Welfare, George Ehinger (Del.); Economic, W.C. "Dan" Daniel (Va.); Internal Affairs, Charles N. Larson (Wis.); Foreign Relations, Rogers Kelley (Tcx.).

Las Cruces' Day

Oct. 9 was a big day for Las Cruces, N. Mex., and Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins. It was Homecoming Day for Cmdr Collins, and Las Cruces is his home town. Las Cruces draped itself in bunting and put on a show to celebrate Collins' election to The American Legion's highest office. Legionnaires poured in, not only from the neighboring states of Texas, Arizona, Colorado, and Oklahoma, but from Virginia, New York, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, California, Indiana, France, D. C., Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

Las Cruces produced an hour-long

parade with the main street crowded for more than a mile on each side with spectators. Joe Quesenberry Post 10, Cmdr Collins' own Post, held open house all day, the Chamber of Commerce set up a central office to assist visitors. American Legion units in the parade were joined by musical outfits from Fort Bliss, Holloman AF Base, New Mexico A & M College and Las Cruces High School. Civic groups entered floats. Display contingents from Fort Bliss, Biggs Field, White Sands Proving Ground and Holloman AF Base paraded revolutionary military equipment, guided missiles, rockets, and antiaircraft artillery.

Other paraders included the El Paso Sports Car Club, the VFW, the DAR, the DAV and, on horseback, full-blooded Indians in traditional headdress, all members of Mescalero (N. Mex.) Post

48, American Legion.

After the parade, Cmdr Collins entertained visitors at his home. Then the celebration shifted to New Mexico A&M College stadium, where 1,000 persons enjoyed a barbecue in the stands, heard & saw a program of speeches & entertainment until midnight. Program included (1) a feature talk on nat'l security (broadcast on Mutual network) by Col Thomas G. Lanphier, vp of Convair and President of the Nat'l Aeronautics Ass'n, (2) Las Cruces Lion's Club award of its highest honor to Cmdr Collins, (3) entertainment emceed by Morton Downey, that offered Coca-Cola radio & TV artists and Hollywood personalities. Entertainers included Keenan Wynn, Carolina Cotton, Gloria Winter, pianist Ludwig Drefus, Randy Brown and Howard and Wanda Bell.

COMMUNITY SERVICE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.



Monroe County (N.Y.) Legionnaires give an iron lung to Highland Hospital in Rochester. Annual track meet and drum majorette contest proceeds paid for lung.

WHEN THE JUNIOR BASEBALL CHAMPS VISITED NEW YORK CITY



Winners of the 1954 American Legion Junior Baseball Finals, the team of Post 492, San Diego, Calif., pose for a team picture with their Championship Pennant at the Polo Grounds,

just before the opening game of the World Series. The team, accompanied by Fulton Vickery, coach, left, and Albert Wright, manager, right, saw the first two games of the series.



Lou Brissie, Commissioner of American Legion Junior Baseball, and San Diego team members, check on pre-game dope at breakfast. The team stayed at the Hotel Lexington.



William Capps, San Diego shortstop who won the Hall of Fame Award at the Yakima, Wash., finals, discusses batting techniques with Al Rosen, Cleveland Indians' 3rd baseman.

Jimmy Jemail, New York Daily News Inquir-Fotographer, interviews a San Diego player.



PHOTOS BY DONATO LEO



Frank Lane, General Manager of the Chicago White Sox (above), and J. G. Taylor Spink, publisher of the *Sporting News*, spoke to team.



Given their choice of sight-seeing spots, the Champs picked as number one on their list the Statue of Liberty.



The Empire State Building, above, and Radio City Music Hall were also on the visitors' list of attractions.

DIRECTORY 1955:

Nat'l Officers

National officers of The American Legion for 1955 are:

Nat'l Commander, Seaborn P. Collins, Las Cruces, N. Mex.; Nat'l Vice Commanders: Leonard L. Jackson, Clarks, La.; Patrick H. Mangan, Jr., Rutland, Vt.; Howard C. Kingdom, Conneaut, Ohio; Dr. Carl J. Rees, Newark, Del.; and Robert L. Shelby, Salt Lake City, Utah; Nat'l Chaplain, Rev. Albert J. Hoffmann, Dubuque, Iowa.

The above officers are all elective. Nat'l appointive officers are:

Nat'l Historian, Robert T. Fairey, Columbia, S. C.; Nat'l Treasurer, Neal Grider, Indianapolis, Ind.; Nat'l Judge Advocate, Ralph B. Gregg, Indianapolis, Ind., and Nat'l Adjutant, Henry H. Dudley, Indianapolis, Ind.

Nat'l Commissions

Approximately 7,000 Legionnaires were appointed to serve on American Legion Nat'l Commissions, committees, boards, trusts and eorporations at the NEC meetings, Oct. 7.

Below are listed the *chairmen* of the national commissions and committees of The American Legion for 1955. Major commissions appear in capital letters. Committees, in *italics*, are subdivisions of the commissions under which they appear.

Americanism Commission: James F. Daniel, Greenville, S.C.; Accident Prevention, Samuel Rubin, Monroe, La.; Boys' State, Harry M. Gambrel, Kansas City, Mo.; Counter Subversive Activities, Dr. J. E. Martie, Reno, Nev.; Marksmansbip, Ben T. Watkins, Macon, Ga.; Religious Emphasis, Rev. Albert J. Hoffmann (Nat'l Chaplain), Dubuque, Iowa; Sons of The American Legion, Dorian E. Clark, Nashville, Tenn.

Child Welfare Commission: George Ehinger, Dover, Del.; Education and Scholarships, Henry "Ray" Sherritt, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Convention Commission: Joe Adams, Aliami, Fla.; Contest Supervisory, Norton R. Ganger, Miami, Fla.; Distinguished Guests, A. L. Starshak, Chicago, Ill.; Transportation, W. N. Pippin, Wilmington, Del.

Economic Commission: Norman A. Johnson, Jr., Philadelphia, Miss.; Agricultural and Conservation, Elbert S. Rawls, Lewiston, Idaho; Employment, Joseph S. McCracken, Kingston, Pa.; Honsing, Thomas Moses, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Labor Relations, Alfred P. Chamie, Los Angeles, Calif.; Veterans Preference, Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton, Mass.

Finance Commission: William J. Dwyer, Cortland, N.Y.; Emblem, Julius Levy, Uniontown, Pa.; Investments Policy, A. E. McCormick, Mountain Lakes, N.J.; Overseas Graves Decoration Trust, Seaborn P. Collins (Nat'l Cmdr), Las Cruces, N. Mex. Foreign Relations Commission: Rogers Kelley, Edinburg, Tex.; Inter-American, Warren H. Atherton, Stockton, Calif.

Internal Affairs Commission: George T. Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.; Constitution & By-Laws, Halsey W. Stickel, Newark, N.J.; Graves Registration & Memorial, Mancel B. Talcott, Waukegan, Ill.; Membership & Post Activities, Truman C. Wold, Fargo, N. Dak.; Pilgrimage, Dean Mathis, Washington, D.C.; Resolutions Assignment, Charles W. Griffith, Manning, S.C.; Trophies, Awards & Ceremonials, Donald E. Iohnson, West Branch, Iowa.

Legislative Commission: Jerome F. Duggan, St. Louis, Mo.

Publications Commission: John Stelle, Brazil, Ind.

Public Relations Commission: W. C. "Dan" Daniel, Danville, Va.

Rehabilitation Commission: Robert M. McCurdy, Pasadena, Calif.; Insurance Advisory Board, Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio; Medical Advisory Board, Dr. Winfred Overholser, Washington, D.C.

National Security Commission: Bruce P. Henderson, Warren, Ohio; Aeronauties, Joseph J. Foss, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Civil Defense, Niel R. Allen, Grants Pass, Ore.; Merchant Marine, Henry C. Parke, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Military Affairs, William C. Doyle, Burlington, N.J.; Naval Affairs, Emmett G. Lenihan, Seattle, Wash.; Law & Order, Col. George Mingle, Columbus, Ohio; National Security Training, Granville S. Ridley, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dep't Officers for 1955

Below are listed the top four officers of each Department of The American Legion for 1955. Complete address is given for the Adjutant of each Dep't, to whom normal correspondence relating to Dep't business should be addressed. Home towns of other officials are given, Key to officers is as follows: (C) Dep't Commander; (NEC) Dep't Nat'l Executive Committeeman; (Alt) Dep't Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman; (Adj.) Dep't Adjutant.

Alabama: (C) Fred C. Walters, Grove Hill; (NEC) Hugh Overton, Wadley; (Alt) James N. Harbuck, Jr., Ensley; (Adj) Joseph M. Dickerson, Box 1069, Montgomery.

(NEC) Perry S. McLain, Anchorage; (Alt) John Van Horn, Sitka; (Adj) Walter W. Smith, Box 2561, Juneau.

Arizona: (C) Calvin R. Sanders, Phoenix; (NEC) John R. Stille, Tucson; (Alt) C. R. Waters, Kingman; (Adj) Clayton B. Orth, 723 West Polk St., Phoenix.

Arkansas: (C) Abe J. Davidson, Marvell; (NEC) Sam Rorex, Little Rock; (Alt) Dr. G. D. Murphy, Jr., El Dorado; (Adj) John L. Vance, Box 270, Little Rock.

California: (C) Malcolm M. Champlin, San Francisco; (NEC) William R. Burke, Los Angeles; (Alt) Arden "Pony" Powers, Modesto; (Adj) Gordon A. Lyons, 117 War Memorial Bldg., San Francisco.

Canada: (C) Frank S. Kaszas, Ottawa, Ontario; (NEC) John B. Finucane, Montreal; (Alt) Paul J. Wendt, Toronto; (Adj) L. O. LaPlante, 320 University Tower Bldg., Montreal, P.Q.

Colorado: (C) John Barnard, Jr., Granby; (NEC) William R. Egan, Denver; (Alt) W. W. Walsh, Red Cliff; (Adj) M. L. Lyckholm, 116 State Office Bldg., Denver. Connecticut: (C) George Baron, Bethany; (NEC) Joseph G. Leonard, Stamford;



(Alt) Howard I. Jacobs, Willimantic; (Adj) Charles L. Parker, State Office Bldg., Hartford.

Delaware: (C) Harry S. Zerby, Georgetown; (NEC) William J. B. Regan, Wilmington; (Alt) Charles A. Burrous, Jr., Smyrna; (Adj) Thomas B. Egan, P. O. Box 1186, Dravo Bldg., Wilmington.

District of Columbia: (C) Byron F. Dunn, Washington; (NEC) William J. Holliman, Arlington, Va.; (Alt) Robert A. Bunch, Washington; (Adj.) James J. Murphy, 433

3rd St. N.W., Washington.

Florida: (C) Joe C. Jenkins, Gainesville; (NEC) F. Meade Wilson, Mulberry; (Alt) Arthur R. Boring, Plant City; (Adj) Ernest A. Rowton, P.O. Box 726, Tallahassee.

France: (C) Leo F. Jolin, Paris; (NEC) Sedley Peck, Azusa, Calif.; (Alt) Nelson Morris, Chicago; (Adj) Karl S. Batter, Jr., 49 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8e.

Georgia: (C) Jack Langford, Griffin; (NFC) James E. Powers, Macon; (Alt) Herman Holland, Gainesville; (Adj) Robert M. Joiner, 1428 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta.

Hawaii: (C) Toma Tasaki, Honolulu; (NEC) Philip M. Corboy, Honolulu; (Alt) Orvel T. Shonk, Honolulu; (Adj) Harold C. Hill, 612 McCulley St., Honolulu.

Idaho: (C) Martin E. Hill, Idaho Falls; (NEC) Harry R. Harn, Dubois; (Alt) Andrew F. James, Gooding; (Adj) Samuel E. Vance, Jr., 204½ N. Capitol Blvd., Boise, Illinois: (C) Irving Breakstone, Chicago; (NEC) Perce F. Brautigam, Chicago; (Alt) S. William Ash, Canton; (Adj) James S. Gwaltney, McBarnes Bldg., Bloomington. Indiana: (C) Ira E. Lyon, Indianapolis; (NEC) John C. Wilson, Bloomington; (Alt) Dr. Fred N. Daugherty, Crawfordsville; (Adj) Frank J. Myers, 777 North Meridian St., Indianapolis.

Iowa: (C) C. Glenn Hamm, Glenwood; (NEC) Theodore E. Murphy, Ida Grove; (Alt) Jack Bouma, Pocahontas; (Adj) R. J. Laird, Argonne-Armory, Des Moines 9. Italy: (C) John J. Fornacca, Rome, (NEC) II, Armand de Masi, New York City; (Alt) Sexson E. Humphreys, Indianapolis, Ind.; (Adj) Carmine Casolini, Via Sistina 30,

Rome.

Kansas: (C) Vernon F. Coss, Medicine Lodge; (NFC) Dale Duncan, Manhattan; (Alt) Howard Lawrence, Olathe; (Adj) Irvin L. Cowger, Memorial Bldg., Topeka. Kentucky: (C) Rodney F. Brown, Owensboro; (NEC) Charles M. Blackburn, Versailles; (Alt) H. H. Hansbrough, Jr., Louisville; (Adj) T. H. Hayden, War Memorial Bldg., Louisville.

Louisiana: (Č) Robert Charles Smith, Springhill; (NEC) Dr. A. R. Choppin, Baton Rouge; (Alt) J. Elliott Cade, Abbeville; (Adj) Matt Monaghan, 720 Union

St., New Orleans.

Maine: (C) Anthony J. Rumo, So. Portland; (NEC) James V. Day, Kennebunk; (Alt) Ralph M. Merrow, Newport; (Adj) James L. Boyle, 104 Main St., Waterville. Maryland: (C) Benjamin B. Buckner, Baltimore; (NEC) J. Edward Walter, Cambridge; (Alt) Raymond A. Burke, Washington, D.C.; (Adj) Daniel H. Burkhardt, War Memorial, Baltimore.

Massachusetts: (C) Charles N. Collatos, Arlington; (NEC) Frederick L. Mellin, Roslindale; (Alt) Dep't Cmdr Collatos; (Adj) A. Leo Anderson, 159 State House, Boston 23.

Mexico: (C) Burton E. Grossman, Tampico, Tamps.; (NEC) Andres J. duBouchet, Jr., Mexico, D.F.; (Alt) William J. Siebert, Mexico, D.F.; (Adj) Mrs. Sarah B. Seibert, Melchor Portocarrero #160, Mexico 10, D.F.

Michigan: (C) Kent T. Lundgren, Menominee; (NEC) Arthur H. Clarke, South Haven; (Alt) Robert G. Mathieson, Detroit; (Adj) Lisle H. Alexander, 151 W. Jefferson, 422 Veterans Mem. Bldg., Detroit. Minnesota: (C) L. J. Willett, Jackson; (NEC) Carl L. Lundgren, Minneapolis; (Alt) Milton G. Boock, Lake City; (Adj) Carl Granning, 600 Shubert Bldg., St. Paul. Mississippi: (C) T. W. Carr, Moorhead; (NEC) R. D. Morrow, Brandon; (Alt) Kalph M. Godwin, Jackson; (Adj) Frank W. Chambers, Box 688, War Memorial Bldg., Jackson.

Missouri: (C) Elmer W. Kuhlmann, St. Louis; (NEC) James B. Kerrigan, Kansas City; (Alt) Erman W. Taylor, Blackburn; (Adj) James S. Whitfield, 314 Madison

Street, Jefferson City.

Montana: (C) Jack S. Wulf, Jr., Butte; (NEC) Walter Bernard, Butte; (Alt) Grover C. Schmidt, Jr., Fort Benton; (Adj) Lou Babb, Box 82, Capital Station, Helena. Nebraska: (C) George B. Hastings, Grant; (NEC) John E. Curtiss, Lincoln; (Alt) Lyman Stuckey, Lexington; (Adj) R. C. Patterson, State Capitol, Lincoln.

Nevada: (C) L. A. Robertson, Babbitt; (NEC) Thomas W. Miller, Reno; (Alt) North W. Wagner, Boulder City; (Adj) John M. Lindsay, P.O. Box 1786, Reno. New Hampshire: (C) Laurence R. Spaulding, New London; (NEC) James W. Doon, Henniker; (Alt) Eli A. Marcoux, Concord; (Adj) Frank N. Sawyer, 407 State Office Bldg., Concord.

New Jersey: (C) Arthur Mazowiecki, Clifton; (NEC) William G. McKinley, Jersey City; (Alt) Albert E. McCormick, Moun-

tain Lakes; (Adj) Morris W. Kuzbyt, Memorial Bldg., Stacy Park, Trenton.

New Mexico: (C) H. Ray Sherritt, Albuquerque; (NFC) Reed Mulkey, Roswell; (Alt) Ora R. Hall, Jr., Santa Fe; (Adj) G. Y. Failes, 3205 Central Ave., N.E., Albuquerque.

New York: (C) John B. Ryan, Jr., Albany; (NEC) Leo V. Lanning, Albany; (Alt) Dep't Cmdr Ryan; (Adj) Maurice Stember, 31 Chambers Street, New York 7.

31 Chambers Street, New York 7, North Carolina: (C) Rev. Milton B. Faust, Salisbury; (NFC) R. C. Godwin, Raleigh; (Alt) W. A. Gresham, Albemarle; (Adj) Nash D. McKee, Box 2509, Raleigh.

North Dakota: (C) Earl F, Boyd, Bismarck; (NEC) William Stern, Fargo; (Alt) John K, Kennelly, Fargo; (Adj) Jack Williams, Box 1748, Fargo.

Ohio: (C) James Wagonseller, Lancaster; (NEC) Clarence W. Whitemyer, Louisville; (Alt) W. O. McClellan, Elyria; (Adj) Joseph S. Deutschle, 1373 E. Broad St., P.O. Box 57, Sta. E., Columbus.

Oklahoma: (Ć) Raymond A. Trapp, Blackwell; (NEC) Ike Crawford, Enid; (Alt) Preston J. Moore, Stillwater; (Adj) Elmer L. Fraker, Box 3037, State Capitol, Oklahoma City 5.

Oregon: (C) Carl R. Moser, Portland; (NEC) Hollis C. Hull, Albany; (Alt) Clyde R. Dickey, Portland; (Adj) Joseph P. McDonald, Rm. 702, George White Bldg., Portland 4.

Panama, C.Z.: (C) Claude E. Campbell, Balboa, C.Z.; (NEC) Nelson W. Magner, Margarita, C.Z.; (Alt) John L. McDermott, Gatun, C.Z.; (Adj) Joseph T. Davis, Box 65, Balboa, C.Z.

Pennsylvauia: (C) Sherman Mason, Jeannette; (NEC) Walter E. Alessandroni, Philadelphia; (Alt) James M. Donohue, Coaldale; (Adj) Daniel W. Shaub, 1825 N. Front St., Harrisburg.

Philippine Is.: (C) William H. Quasha, Manila; (NEC) José J. DeGuzman, Manila; (Alt) Leslie H. Brown, Manila; (Adj) Melencio Orbase, 317-320 Calvo Bldg.,

BIG LEGION FAMILY, COLO.



Seven of 9 sons of Mr. & Mrs. Sam Lacovetta served in U.S. Armed Forces and belong to Post 189, Yampa, Colo. Brothers (standing) are Raymond, Sam, Angelo, Harold and (kneeling) Clyde, Victor, Claude. Father came from Italy in 1910.

Escolta, Manila. (P.O. Box 556)

Puerto Rico: (C) Vicente Reyes Fitzpatrick, San Juan; (NEC) Ramon R. Guas, San Juan; (Alt) Juan A. Diaz Marchand, Utuado; (Adj) Rafael Rojas Lozano, P.O. Box 1889, San Juan 9.

Rhode Island: (C) Joseph H. Hackett, Providence; (NEC) John A. Ryer, East Providence; (Alt) Robert J. Bergeon, Providence; (Adj) F. Vincent McConnell, Rm. 520, 87 Weybosset St., Providence.

South Carolina: (C) Rev. Feltham S. James, Gaffney; (NEC) E. Roy Stone, Jr., Greenville; (Alt) O. D. Freeman, Loris; (Adj) J. J. Bullard, 1705 Hampton St., Box 355, Columbia.

South Dakota: (C) G. L. Clifton, Sioux Falls; (NEC) Claude A. Hamilton, Sioux Falls; (Alt) H. A. Krug, Beresford; (Adj) Walter Travis, Box 76, Watertown.

Tennessee: (C) Whit LaFon, Jackson; (NEC) Rev. William H. Moss, Winchester; (Alt) Granville S. Ridley, Murfreesboro; (Adj) W. R. Looney, 323 7th Ave., N., Nashville.

Texas: (C) Eugene L. Jackson, Cisco; (NEC) Albert D. Brown, Jr., Austin; (Alt) Milton A. Stewart, Cleburne; (Adj) G. Ward Moody, Box 2206, Austin.

Utah: (C) Clark Cheney, Kaysville; (NEC) Victor J. Bott, Brigham City; (Alt) Doran T. Duesler, Ogden; (Adj) J. Lloyd Wignall, 115 State Capitol, Salt Lake City.

Vermont: (C) J. Raymond McGinn, St. Albans; (NEC) H. Nelson Jackson, Burlington; (Alt) Clarence S. Campbell, Barre; (Adj) Emilio S. Iglesias, Box 396, Montpelier.

Virginia: (C) I. Eldon James, Hampton; (NEC) Lemuel W. Houston, Fredericksburg; (Alt) John J. Gieson, Radford; (Adj) Charles L. Kessler, Broad-Grace Arcade, Richmond 19.

Washington: (C) Dr. Harry H. Kretzler, Edmonds; (NEC) Frank O. Sether, Olympia; (Alt) N. P. Peterson, Bremerton; (Adj) Fred M. Fuecker, 2nd Fl., 620 Uni-

versity St., Seattle 1,

West Virginia: (C) L. O. Bickel, Fairmont; (NEC) Dr. P. E. Kercheval, Kingwood; (Alt) Leeds Riely, Charles Town; (Adj) Tommy E. Jones, Box 3191, Kanawha County Court House, Charleston.

Wisconsin: (C) James A. Martineau, Oconto; (NEC) Gordon W. Roscleip, Darlington; (Alt) Harold A. Kuehl, Reeseville; (Adj) Robert G. Wilke, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee.

Wyoming: (C) Dana Davis, Laramie; (NEC) E. J. Goppert, Cody; (Alt) W. T. Nightingale, Rock Springs; (Adj) W. W. Hale, Jr., Box 555, Cheyenne.

CORRECTION:

Story in last October's issue of this magazine said that in winning the Nat'l American Legion Junior Baseball title this year, Post 492 of San Diego, Calif., had brought the title to San Diego for the 3rd time, the previous two San Diego titles having been won by Post 13. Story erred. San Diego Post 6, not Post 13, won the two earlier titles (in 1938 and again in 1941). California's Post 13 is in Pasadena.



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Smitty's Not-So-Silent Partner

Dropped into Smitty's gas station last week and met his new partner who turned out to be a real talker.

"What'll it be?" asked Smitty. Before I had a chance to answer I heard a strange voice . . . "Fill 'er up! Fill 'er up!" And there was Smitty's partner —one of those parakeets perched next to the gas pump.

"Took me a month," Smitty said, "but I finally taught him to say those three magic words. It's sure paid off in new business—he's had a good influence on my customers."

From where I sit, Smitty's bird may be good for business—and may get him a few laughs. But when people act like parakeets, they're not so funny. For instance, those who keep insisting over and over again that their neighbors shouldn't have a glass of temperate beer with their supper now and then. They're simply repeating their own ideas, without any regard for the rights of others.

Goe Marsh

LEGION NEWSPAPERS:

New Listing Due

A new directory of American Legion newspapers and other periodicals will be sent to press shortly before New Year's Day by The American Legion Press Ass'n.

The last annual directory listed some 700 Post, County, District or Dep't papers. Many others exist but have not been reported to the Press Ass'n.

To make sure that the new listing is up to date, every Post, County, District or Dep't which publishes a news periodical (including those previously listed) should send the following info to Jack R. C. Cann, Secretary, American Legion Press Ass'n., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.:

(a) Name of publication, (b) name and address of editor, (c) frequency of publication and (d) whether or not space is sold for advertising.

Annual directory goes to members of American Legion Press Ass'n who request eopies, many of whom use list to arrange exchanges and compare ideas, formats, etc.

POST HISTORY CONTEST:

The 1954 Nat'l Post History Contest was won by J. Vineent Gray for his history of Elmhurst-Jackson Heights Post 298 (N. Y.). Second prize was taken by Mrs. Harry J. Glenn, Jr., for her history of Joseph N. Neel, Jr., Post 3, Macon,

Both prize-winners were in Type 1 (Posts ehartered before 1944), No entries for Posts chartered since 1944 were received.

Only 1 point separated the top two prize winners. Results were released Oct. 8 by Nat'l Historian Robert T. Fairev (S. C.). A board of 3 judges reviewed and scored the entries.

Nat'l Post History Contest is held annually, with individual prizes ranging from \$150 down. Entries become part of nat'l archives of The American Legion, Rules of Contest and a bulletin outlining methods of preparing Post histories can be had from:

Office of the Nat'l Historian, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

The emergency March of Dimes gained \$600 as a result of a logging project run by Post 224, Denning, Wash. Post 106, Sharon, Mass., has 36 men in its Civil Defense rescue organization -divided into three 12-man squads. Post, located in a town of less than 8,000, purchased a rescue truck last Feb. Post 311, Birmingham, Ala., presented a Flag to Birmingham's Center Street Elementary School.

- Post 269, Cumberland, Va., is off to a good start. Within a week after having been organized last March, Post leased a building for its Post home. Post, which has a membership of 81, also: (1) sponsored an American Legion Junior Baseball team; (2) presented an award to the outstanding graduate of the local high school; (3) sent one boy to Boys' State and secured a sponsor for another boy; (4) held a party for students of local high school; (5) is organizing a Teen-age Club among the youth of the county; (6) holds weekly public dances. Post 246, Moline, Ill., which enrolled a record 1,346 members in 1954, held a grand opening of its new \$200,000 building Nov. 11-13.
- Post 323, Worcester, Mass., reports that, with the cooperation of its Auxiliary, it has within the past year: (1) sponsored an American Legion Junior Baseball team; (2) sponsored a Little League basketball team; (3) sponsored Sea Scout Ship 39; (4) eonducted a model airplane elub; (5) held a Christmas party for 500 children; (6) given a Halloween Party for 350 children; (7) dedicated three municipal intersections in memory of neighborhood veterans; (8) presented an American Flag to St. Vineent Hospital in Worcester.
- Post 318, Forestville, Ohio, purchased a three acre tract to be the site of its new Legion Hall and Veterans Memorial Building, First step in the building program called for the entire membership to turn out to do the work of constructing a roadway into the property.
- Post 984, Chicago, Ill., won the Dep't of Illinois plaque for leading the Department for three consecutive years in the "Gifts to Yanks Who Gave" Drive. Post contributed \$1,600 in both 1951 and 1952, and \$2,000 in 1953 to fund to buy presents for the 15,000 hospitalized vets in Illinois.
- Faculty members of Florence Nightingale Junior High School, Los Angeles, Calif., give considerable credit to Post 575 of that city for positive programs that have helped school morale in an area once plagued by teen-age gang warfare.
- Post and Unit 233, Minneapolis, Minn., have two man-and-wife teams as top officers. Earl D. Hanson is Post Commander and his wife, Thelma, is Unit President, Russell Nordgren is the Post 1st Vice Commander and his wife, Pearl, is the Unit 1st Vice President.
- Post 278, Detroit, Mich., observed the Nat'l Day of Prayer (proclaimed by Pres. Eisenhower) by sponsoring an allday prayer service.
- Post 56, Troy, N. H., has raised funds for some years by the sale of food and by holding such games as bingo at its annual lawn party. This year the party

was given a boost by one of the Mc-Guire Sisters of radio and TV fame. Miss Christine McGuire donated her time to the event, sold hot dogs and soda, and judged the pie eating contest. Party was a huge success, attracted largest erowd in its history.

When fire gutted the Union Congregational Church in Palm Beach, Fla., Post 12 made its Legion Home available as the site for Sunday School and church services.

Post 330, Calumet City, Ill., presented a \$9,000 mobile street sweeper to the city.

- As part of its safety program, Post 35, Jeffersonville, Ind., presented to the city police department an electrically operated device for teaching traffic safety. Device had been purchased at a cost of
- Post 1363, Eldred, N. Y., has purchased a new ambulance in order to improve the free ambulance service which the Post has provided for the people of Highland, Lumberland and Shohola since 1948. The new vehicle has a builtin oxygen unit.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

A new and shorter method of addressing mail to troops overseas has been adopted by the Army and Air Force. Purpose is to speed up distribution of such mail. New method drops the phrase "c/o Postmaster", and requires only three lines. Proper way to address APO mail is shown in this sample:

Pvt. Willard J. Roe, RA 32 000 000 Company F, 167th Infantry APO 801, New York, N. Y.

Subscription to American Legion Magazine can be interrupted by late payment of dues. Dues for 1955 now being received by Posts.

Post Adjutants are also advised to forward subscription stubs on newly-paid dues to Nat'l Hq promptly. Every year some subscriptions of paid-up members are interrupted because paid-up subseriptions are held up at Post level.

Nat'l Judge Advocate has ruled that if Legion members with no military service before July 27, 1953 (Korea truce date) become ineligible, membership will continue until expiration of present paid-up card. 1954 Nat'l Convention asked Congress to make July 27, 1953 the cut-off date for Korea-period military service that would provide Legion eligibility. Congress is expected to approve.

Nov. 15 Firing Line, publication of Nat'l Americanism Division, is devoted entirely to subject of UNESCO. Firing Line, published every other week, ean be had for \$3 a year from American Legion Nat'l Hq., Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

First and Fifth Marine Division Ass'ns

have established scholarships for children of men who died in line of duty while serving with these divisions. Applications or requests for information should be addressed to: 1st Marine Div. Ass'n, Box 84, Alexandria, Va.; or Sec-Treas, 5th Marine Div, Marine Corps Hq, Washington 25, D.C.

) Among 72 American leaders who returned to the U.S., Oct. 29, after a 9day inspection tour of overseas Radio Free Europe facilities, were Nat'l Adj't Henry H. Dudley; Mrs. Percy Lainson, Nat'l President of The American Legion Auxiliary; Don Johnson, Past Dep't Cmdr of Iowa and State Chmn of the Crusade for Freedom, and 10 other Legionnaires.

Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins has pledged support of The American Legion to the nationwide clean-up program of Keep America Beautiful, Inc.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

W. Earl Hall, Past Dep't Cmdr of Iowa (1932-33) won the 1954 \$10,000 Mutual of Omaha Criss Award and Gold Medal, for his outstanding contributions to health and safety.

Edward F. McGinnis, Director of The American Legion Nat'l Public Relations Division, resigned Oct. 15 to return to private business,

George F. Kelly, Arlington, Va., appointed Director of The American Legion Nat'l Public Relations Division.

Nicholas Lynch, Jr., Glens Falls, N. Y., appointed Director of The American Legion Nat'l Field Service, replacing Jack Oakey, deceased.

Robert M. Marr, resigned as Adj't of Dep't of New Mexico, effective Dec. 1. G. Y. Failes appointed to succeed Marr.

Tom Keane, retired from position of Nat'l Director of Civic Relations of Boy Scouts of America, Keane handled nat'l liaison between Scouts and Legion. George Myers succeeds him. Scouts have moved Nat'l Hg from 2 Park Ave, N.Y.C. to New Brunswick, N.I.

John M. (Jack) Oakey, Past Dep't Cmdr of Colorado (1935-36), after a long illness, in Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Oakey was Director of The American Legion Nat'l Field Service, to which office he had been appointed in 1943.

Ben S. Fisher, Past Dep't Cmdr of Oregon (1928-29), of cancer, in Washington, D. C.

John F. Greene, Past Dep't Cmdr of Colorado (1939-40), in Monte Vista,

Joseph P. Piccirillo, N. Y. Dep't Rehabilitation Chairman and First Deputy Welfare Commissioner of the City of New York, Mr. Piccirillo was Welfare Director of the Kings County (N. Y.) American Legion for 19 years.

Herb Kibler, former Adi't of Dep't of Montana, at Helena on Nov. 1.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

Army

98th Div., 389th Inf., Co. M (WW2) — While serving with this outlit at: Camp Breckinridge, Ky.; Camp Rucker, Ala; Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; and on occupation duty in Japan, Durrell H. Johnson had foot trouble. His widow, who has five small children, would appreciate hearing from anyone who served with her late husband, especially from Capt. George Parker and from an officer named Lyman Hutchins. Claim pending. Write Mrs. Arline M. Johnson, 259 Main St., Oxford, Mass.

POW's held hy Japanese — Ward Benjamin (Ben) Meek suffers from a brain tumor which is believed to be the result of a beating he received from a member of the Japanese merchant marine. The beating occurred aboard ship in Oct. or Nov., 1942, after the prisoners were taken from Cabanatuan, P.I., to Manila thence to Japan and to the Tanagawa subcamp near Osaka, In order to establish claim, need to contact anyone who remembers the incident. Write Mrs. Ward Benjamin Meek, 6400 West Sixth Ave., Denver 15, Colo.

Fort Sill, Okla., 780th Field Artillery, Battery B

6400 West Sixth Ave., Denver 15, Colo.

Fort Sill, Okla., 780th Field Artillery, Battery B
(1950-51)—Need to contact anyone, especially
Capt Walter Jarrett, and Jst Sgt Kimes, wno
remembers the accident I had on the infiltration course. Write Edward M. Beehe, 1306
Holliday, Wichita Falls, Tex. Claim pending.
Camp Mavey, Tex., 97th Inf Tng Bn, Co D (MaySept., 1945)—In Aug., Pvt Grady P. Hill took
part in a hike which began about two o'clock
in the morning and ended at about two the
next morning. Just as the hike ended, Hill fell
out. Present at the time were: Paul Mooney,
St. Louis, Mo.; Larence E. Hawkins, Flat
Rock, Ala.; Alvin L. White, Jormerly of Cumberland, Miss., now of West Point, Miss.; Ist Lt
Fucl, thought to be from New York; and
S Sgt Deerneck, from Pa. Need to contact
these men or anyone who remembers Hill.



Write Henry Griffin, Post 138, The American Legion, P. O. Box 158, Philadelphia, Miss. Fort Kamehameha, Honolulu, 10th CAC, Battery C-Need to hear from anyone who remembers me at Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, or who remembers me during the three following years when I was stationed in this area. I entertained with a string band, played the guitar and sang. Write me, Sigmoud L. Weathers, Route 1, Rogersville, Ala. Claim pending.

pending.

22nd Inf, Co M (1923-24)—Need to contact Oliver Moon who was with me when I was injured as a result of having heen thrown from a horse while traveling between Marietta and Fort McPherson, Ga. Write me, Henry C. Stringfellow, 308 Headland Ave., Dothan,

norse while traveling between Marietta and Fort McPherson, Ga. Write me, Henry C. Stringfellow, 308 Headland Ave., Dothan, Ala. Claim pending.

29th Div, 115th Inf, Co B – On the afternoon of Oct. 17, 1918. Cpl Smith and I were in a deep canyon when two shells knocked out our location. Smith died in a tew minutes. My spine was injured. I was x-rayed at Base Hospital #57, but no record can now he found. Need to contact someone who remembers the shelling or the x-rays. Write me, Jack Hensley, R. 2, Box 363, Westville, Okla. Claim pending.

706th E.P.D. Co-Need to contact members of this outfit who served with me in Burma in 1943, and who know of my right hand having heen injured while unloading gas line pipe from a boxcar. Write me, Leonard J. Quillin, U.S. Soldiers Home. Washington 25, D.C. Claim pending.

Soldiers Home, Washington 25, D.C. Claim pending.

MP Unit, Wilmington, N.C. – During the period Mar. 27, 1944 to Oct. 3, 1945, I served with an MP outfit in this area. I now need to contact someone who served with me and who remembers the head injury I received during a riot at Wilmington. Write me, Andrew J. Browning, c/o Veterans Service Office, Lillington N. C.

Browning, c/o Veterans Service Office, Lillington, N. C.

339th Inf, Co M – At Augusta, Ga., on July 31, 1918, Orville H. Thrasher married Beulah Baker of Battle Creek, Mich. Need to locate her. Claim pending. Write Chas. W. Lindell, 9225 Cypress St., Fontana, Calit.

348th Eugineer Comhat Bu, Co C – From Sept., 1943, until the fall of 1944 Willard W. Rehrig served in this outfit with Capt Garland G. Jackson (Co Commander), 1st Sgt Robert Kaufman, and Cpl Brown (Mail Clerk). Rehrig now needs to contact them in order to verify combat injuries he suffered in Germany in 1944. Write Willard W. Rehrig, 1259 Randolph Road, Bethlehem, Pa. Claim pending.

Navy

Former POW's in the Far East – Gordon Wilson Lohman, MM 2c was hospitalized in Manila; was removed to Corregidor; moved from Corregidor to Japan from which he did not return. In order to establish claim, need to hear from someone who knew him during the period just hefore the Japanese took Corregidor. Write H. D. Lohman, 16 S. Second St., Fernandina, Fla.

USS P.C. 1079 (Aleutian Islands, 1943)—Need to locate Capt Allen, Medical Corpsman Rohert A. Sack (who is thought to have been from Okla. or Nebr. or some State in the northern Middle West, and who lived for a time in Los Angeles, Calit.) or any other crew member who remembers deafness of Chester M. Richard, Shipfitter Ic. Richard who left ship to enter hospital at Pearl Harbor in Jan., 1944, Write Chester M. Richard, 6311 Hancock Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo.

USNAAF Radio Outfit, Corinto, Nicaragna (1944-45) — Need to hear from anyone, especially medical personnel, Chief Pharmacist, or Doctor (Lt Cmdr), who remembers Tully R. Burch, Fireman Ic, having been treated at the base hospital in Corinto for a hack injury he received when he was thrown from a Navy truck. Especially need to hear from: Ilalliman, Cypress Gardens, Fla: Pfuhler, from Ohio. Burch served under Chief Howard A. Miller. Claim pending. Write Tully R. Burch, Rt. #1, Box 310, Springville, Ala.

USS Colorado — When this ship was standing off Tinian, July 24, 1944, Joseph E. Anderson (Coxswain) was one of those wounded when the ship took 22 hits from shore hatteries. There is a record of his having heen hit, the wound treated, and tetanus shot given; hut more details are needed. Anyone who recalls Anderson's having heen hit, write Dudley Bobbitt, Service Officer, P. O. Box 684, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

USS Denver—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from men with whom I served ahoard this ship in 1919. Write me, Joseph D. Simpson, Bloomington, N. Y.

son, Blöomington, N. Y.

84th N.C.B., Co D—In the fall of 1943 I suffered
a back injury at Morotai. In order to establish claim, need to hear from someone who
remembers the incident. Write me, William
T. Reeder, 34 May St., Barberton, Ohio.

USS Glacier—Need to hear from anyone who remembers my fall from the main deck to the
bottom of the no. 3 hold while coaling ship

from the British Collier Towergate in Punta Arenas, Chile, while making the trip around the world with the U.S. White Fleet, I was in the 1st Division, Deck Force. Write me, Theodore E. (Bnck) Buchanan, 1444 Peter Buck St., Honolulu, T. H. S Rundles — On July 10, 1944, while passing ammunition forward during gunnery practice. I (then a Seaman 2c) strained my back. Injury required massage and confined me to bed. Need to hear from someone who remembers the incident, especially from: Lt Crosby, of Mobile, Ala.; Chief Cannon; Coxswain Watson, of Miss.; Storekeeper 1c Mills. Write me, Willian Radcliffe, 101 Gale St., Jacksonville, Ala. Claim pending.

Air

27th Air Depot Gronp—Need to hear from anyone who served with the late Sgt Alfred Ahramowitz during the period 1942-45. Write his widow. Mrs. Zelda Abramowitz, 111 Clilton Avc.. Lakewood, N. J. Claim pending.

328th Training Sqdn, Garden Field, Garden City, Calif.—Need to hear from anyone who saw or who remembers the accident that Frank Kondelka had on Mar. 25, 1942. Need info to establish claim. Write Cliff Sidenblad, Service Officer, Post 560, The American Legion, 1909 DuBerry, Houston 18, Tex.

1865th Engineers, Co A — In order to establish claim, I need to hear from men who served in this outfit (Capt Lynn was Co Commander; 1st Sgt was Charles Walker) at: Avon Park, Fla.; Drew Field. Fla.; Camp Stoneman, Calil.; or Luzon, P.I. Write me, Thomas J. Fields, 625 Charles St., Riviera Beach, Fla.

MP's at Rohins Field, Macon, Ga, and Bush Field, Augusta, Ga.—In 1943. William Tomasetti, Jr. (originally from Pittsburgh, Pa.) served at Robins Field; he later served at Bush Field. Anyone who knows him or who can provide info about him write A. V. Akin, Jr., Veterans Service Office, Box 534, Tilton, Ga. Claim pending.

317th Air Service Sqdu—Need to hear from anyone who has info about Richard William Flowers having been hospitalized for malaria in Marrakech, French Morocco. Also need to hear from anyone who knows the addresses of Joseph Giobergia and Louis J. Thiboutot who are thought to have been hospitalized with Flowers. Write Mrs. Richard Flowers, 136 North Stanley St., Bellefontaine, Ohio. Claim pending.

Claim pending.

th AAF Base Unit, Hq European Div ATC,
London, England – When the annex of the

Columbia American Red Cross (not far from the Enlisted Women's Barracks at Upper Barkley) was hit by a V-I robot bomb, Pfe Naomi Maxine Blakeley suffered a back injury. Need to locate someone who recalls the incident, especially: Pfc Gertrude G. Furrows; Pfc Emma L. Powers; and Grace Armstrong, whose home town was Binghamton, N. Y. Also need to locate former members of the 1408th AAF Base Unit, Enropean Div, ATC, Paris, France (Lt. Anna Davant was Co Commander of Enlisted Women at Orly Field), with whom she served as a Sgt. During this time she was hospitalized at the 365th Station Hospital hecause of hepatitis. Especially need to locate Cpl Minnie L. Okseniak who was hospitalized at same time, and Cpl Helen M. Kadar. Help needed to establish elaim. Write Mrs. Naomi Maxine Blakeley Buxton, 611 West 9th St. East Liverpool, Ohio.

306th Signal Co, Air Wing—In order to establish elaim, need to contact Ist Lt J. M. Whalen who served in this outfit with James D. King in the Panama Canal Zone in 1942, Write Harty 1. Schmitt, Veterans Service Officer, P. O. Box 764, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MISSING IN KOREA

Name, rank, and complete unit should be clearly spelled out — no abbreviations. Replies to these notices which ask for money should be reported to the editors.

Should be reported to the editors.
555th Field Artillery Bn, Battery B-Pfc Glenn R. Mackley reported missing June 7, 1953. Anyone who has any information ahout him please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. James Mackley, 204 N. Kankakee St., Wilmington, Ill.
38th Inf Regt, Co B-Cpl Erwin A. Havranek missing May 18, 1951. was later declared dead. His hody was not recovered: he was not listed as a POW. Anyone who served with him at the time that he became missing please write Harold Hug, 2307 F St., Omaha 7, Nehr.
19th Inf Regt, Co K-Pfc Gary R. Wilson missing Apr. 23, 1951, near Chi-po-ri. Anyone who has any information about him please write his mother. Mrs. Viola W. Hallinan, 1297 Longview Rd., Rock Hill, S. C.
1st Cav Div, 5th Cav Regt, Co F - 2d Lt Robert B. Miller missing July 25, 1950, at Yongdong. Army claims that he died as a POW near Pyongyang in Oct., 1950, but four men claim he was alive at Compound 5 a month or two later. Anyone who has any information about him please write his wife, Mrs. Genevieve A. Miller, 1154 Loma Vista Drive, Long Beach 13, Calif.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Notices restricted to those which give: Name of outfit; date; city; meeting place of reunion; name and address of secretary.

Army

\$5,067,056.61

Army

4th Armored Div Ass'n—9th annual convention, Boston, Mass.; June 23-25; Hotel Statler. For info contact Anthony J. Passanante, P. O. Box 42, Arlington, N. J.

5th Armored Div—9th annual reunion, St. Louis, Mo.; Aug. 4-6; Hotel Jefferson. Info from Mrs. Roy S. Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis 15, Mo.

75th Div Vets Ass'n—Annual convention, New York, N. Y.; Aug. 4-7; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Write Peter G. Dounis, 647 Emerson St., N.E., Washington 17, D. C.

131st Inf ("Old Dandy First")—Annual homecoming, Chicago, Ill.; Dec. 7; St. Jude's Hall, 221 West Madison St. Details from Jim Richmond, 533 Cedar St., Park Ridge, Ill.

109th Inf Ass'n—Regional reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jan. 10; Armory, Broad & Callowhill Sts. Contact Harry L. Inch, 4213 Barnett St., Philadelphia 35, Pa.

307th Inf Post #307 – 37th anniversary dinnerdance, New York, N. Y.; Jan. 29; Grand Street Boys Clubhouse, 106 West 55th St. Contact James R. Cavanagh, 77th Div Clubhouse, 28 E. 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.

415th Railroad Telegraph Bn — Annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Apr. 30; Morrison Hotel. Info from James J. Maher, 3723 So. Rockwell St., Clicago 32, Ill.

557th Bomb Sqdn Ass'n-3rd annual reunion, Dallas, Tex.; Feh. 12-14; Baker Hotel. Info from Bob Sarason, Hotel Governor Clinton, New York 1, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1954

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit\$	215.544.32
Receivables	363,667.32
Inventories	442,213.34
Invested Funds	860,771.22
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund\$ 256,477.33	
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund 1,646,934.58 1	,903,411.91
Real Estate	973,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less depreciation	244,152,74
Deferred Charges	69 999 11

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

THE TOTAL THE
Current Liabilities \$ 329,023.04
Funds restricted as to use 76,750.51
Deferred Income 922,381.61
Permanent Trusts:
Overseas Graves Decoration
Trust Fund\$ 256,477.33
Employees' Retirement
Trust Fund 1,646,934.58 1,903,411.91
Net Worth:
Restricted Capital:
Reserve Fund\$ 23,852,30
Restricted Fund. 18,331,42
Reserve for Construction
Washington 38.534.18

 Washington
 38,534.18

 Real Estate
 973,972.65

 Reserve for Rehabilitation
 364,018.57

 Reserve for Child
 35,472.36

\$1,454,181.48

Unrestricted Capital: Excess of Income over Expense. 381,308.06 1,835,489.54

HOW WE SERVED AS PARTNERS IN A PURGE

--(Continued from page 15)-

the political consequences have been too harmful, to justify continued silence on the issue.

FORCED REPATRIATION, it has been generally assumed, was agreed upon at Yalta by Roosevelt and Churchill under the spell of the wily Stalin. The truth is even more damning.

Perhaps there was an off-record verbal understanding that the democracies would, if need be, drive his reluctant subjects back into Stalin's prison-house with bayonets and rubber truncheons. But so far as the written commitments go, including the secret portions, we played the cruel game with far more zeal than was called for even by the Yalta Agreement on the subject.

That agreement, made public thirteen months later, provided for repatriation of "prisoners of war and civilians" of any of the Allies liberated by another ally. It glossed over the real problem: what to do about prisoners and civilians who refused to go home. It contained no reference, open or implied, to the employment of force. That, for reasons beyond normal understanding, was an extra, a bonus tossed in by American officials strangely eager to help herd Russians into Soviet torture chambers and concentration camps.

The secret Yalta agreement on repatriation was signed on February 11, 1945, by Major General John R. Deane for the USA, Major General A. A. Gryzlov for the USSR. Article 1 simply stipulated that each of these nations would gather liberated nationals of the other "in camps or points of concentration until they have been handed over to the Soviet or United States authorities."

Article 2 provided that Soviet and U. S. repatriation officers "will have the right of immediate access into the camps and points of concentration where their citizens are located," as well as "the right to appoint the internal administration and set up the internal discipline and management in accordance with the military procedure and laws of their country."

The Soviets immediately violated these terms. As recorded in his book on The Yalta Conference by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., "The Soviet Union after Yalta would not allow a United States mission to function behind the Soviet lines." Soviet missions, by contrast, not only enjoyed free entry to American camps holding their citizens but were allowed to propagandize and often to terrorize the inmates into accepting repatriation.



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American Cancer Society

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On March 8, 1946, in releasing the agreement to the press, the State Department also issued a statement on the "implementation" of that document. It declared that the United States "is facilitating the repatriation to the Soviet Union of only those persons who were citizens of and actually domiciled within the Soviet Union on September 1, 1939," which is to say at the start of the war. It went on to specify that "repatriation of Soviet citizens is not facilitated unless they so desire," except in the cases of members of Soviet armed forces and those who had voluntarily collaborated with the enemy.

That "implementation" thus went far beyond the letter of the agreement. In effect it undertook to send back vast categories of men and women even if they did not "so desire." In practice, moreover, our military authorities, and also UNRRA, violated the State Department's own rules.

For instance, citizens of the three Baltic republics certainly had not been "domiciled within the Soviet Union on September 1, 1939." Yet we turned over hundreds of thousands of Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians—and even Poles—to the Soviets!

The record shows that the principle of forced repatriation was accepted and acted upon by the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) as early as April 1945, weeks before the war's end. This and other disturbing information on the subject is spelled out in an official, heretofore unpublished 156-page document entitled: "The recovery and repatriation of liberated Prisoners of War, Occupation Forces in Europe, 1945-46." It was compiled under authority of the Army Chief Historian, Colonel Harold E. Potter, by the Chief Archivist, Gillett Griswold, Frankfurt-am-Main.

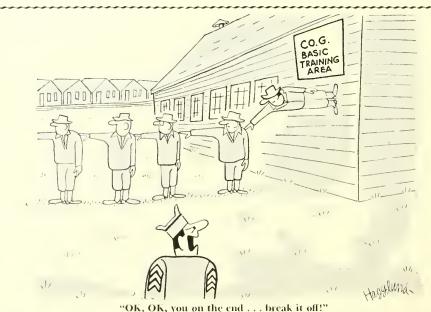
This document proves to the hilt that not only SHAEF but the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington deliberately chose to use force to drive Soviet nationals to their doom—not because they had to but because they wanted to. On page 64 we read:

"The principle of forcible repatriation of Soviet citizens was recognized in Supreme Headquarters in April 1945. Although the Yalta Agreement did not contain any categorical statement that Soviet citizens should be repatriated regardless of their personal wishes, it was so interpreted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On instructions from the latter, Theater headquarters ordered repatriation regardless of the individual's desire with only two exceptions, namely, Soviet citizens captured while serving with the German armed forces and unwilling to resign their status as prisoners of war, and Soviet citizens known or suspected to be war criminals.'

This statement bristles with puzzles that only Congress can solve. Fortunately two members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Marshall and Admiral King, are still alive to testify, along with scores of lesser officers involved in making and executing the amazing decision.

If Soviet soldiers who had served with the German forces but were "unwilling to resign their status as prisoners of war" should not have been forcibly repatriated, how come that nearly all of them, including hundreds of thousands of Vlasov men, were surrendered to Stalin? Surely not one of them in his right mind would have given up his prisoner of war status.

The greater puzzle, clamoring for an answer, is why SHAEF and the Joint



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Chiefs decided to invoke force against Soviet soldiers and civilians despite the fact that the Yalta Agreement did not make this obligatory. Who was so anxious to rid the world of anti-comminist Russians, and why? What we have learned in recent years about the infiltration of our government agencies and the White House itself by Soviet agents makes a clear solution of the mystery urgent and inescapable.

The same document reveals another telltale detail. On August 25, 1945, the Seventh Army, under General Patch, requested from Theater headquarters specific instructions on the use of troops to turn over unwilling repatriates to the Soviets. Despite its decision in favor of force in April, SHAEF referred the inquiry to Washington. Meanwhile General Patch, presumably because, like most field commanders, he hated the brutal chore, suspended the use of force.

Washington took four months to answer. In their reply on December 20, 1945 the Joint Chiefs of Staff set forth the policy of unstinting force in repatriation that was to remain in effect deep into 1947. It was a policy in nowise dictated by the Yalta Agreement (which the Soviet authorities were violating right and left in any case) and even more outrageous in its cruelty than the State Department's statement on implementation. The order was signed: "By command of General McNarney: L. S. Ostrander, Brigadier General, USA Adjutant General." But the authority derived from the Chiefs of Staff. And it is unlikely that a decision involving the lives of millions was made without consulting the Commander-in-Chief.

Another highly revealing document still classified-is now in the custody of the Historical Records Section of the Army in Alexandria, Va. It bears the file number 383.7-14.1 and is titled: "Forcible Repatriation of Displaced Soviet Citizens-Operation Keelhaul.'

This document, issued on September 1, 1948, probably holds the clues to the ghastly secret which took a toll of hundreds of thousands of Russian lives-the secret which has muddied and bloodied our relations with the peoples, as distinct from their hated communist masters, behind the Iron Curtain. Along with all other classified materials on repatriation resting in Alexandria, Kansas City, Mo., and other military repositories, it should be opened to the daylight of public knowledge.

As a vital aspect of the cold war, we are today addressing the Kremlin's subjects through the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberation and various unpublicized channels. How can we expect them to believe in our friendship, our assurances that we consider them potentially our allies, until we purge ourselves of the guilt of forced repatriation?

Perhaps it was anxiety to butter up the Politburo which led our top-shelf officials to commit that atrocity. Perhaps the policy was foisted on them by the machinations of Alger Hisses and Harry Dexter Whites at control points in the government. Whatever the motivations, it is a story compounded of moral callousness made worse by sheer confusion and inepti-

What, for example, went on in the addled heads of officials who in April 1945 decided to drop leaflets urging Soviet nationals to surrender to Americans for "speedy return to their Russian fatherland." Speedy return, as any tyro in the business should have known, meant speedy liquidation by firing squads. Meanwhile other leaflets and broadcasts addressed to Russian enemies of the Kremlin promised that they would never be sent back; many of those who believed that promise would soon pay for it with their freedom or their lives.

Our Psychological Warfare Division, headed by General Robert A. McClure, with C. D. Jackson as his deputy, cannot slough off its share of responsibility for confusions and deceits of this character. The pattern, however, was set at much higher levels. It was a pattern such as Moscow itself might have prescribed. For its effects were (1) to turn the Soviet peoples, in particular the enemies of the regime, against the democracies; (2) to convince the Kremlin's internal foes that it was futile to count on the understanding and help of the West; and (3) to strengthen Stalin's hand as against the population in his difficult postwar period of readjustment.

It was a pattern ethically unclean and politically obtuse. Those who carried out the policy in the face of the fugitives' protests, desperation and selfdestruction can claim that they were merely obeying the orders of superiors except that this alibi was ruled out at the war criminals trials in Nuremberg and Japan.

The forced repatriation undertaken after V-E Day continued for more than two years. It was extended also against the thousands of red soldiers and officers in the Soviet occupation zones who deserted and sought asylum on our side; these were summarily handed back to the red commands for execution.

I do not have the space here for a detailed inventory of the piled-up horrors. A few samplings must suffice.

Once, more than a thousand whom we were transporting to Linz, a Soviet detention center, jumped out of the windows of the train as it passed over a bridge near the Austrian frontier. They perished. As the train approached Linz,



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hundreds more of the doomed prisoners jumped into the Drava River.

This story repeated itself at other concentration points, such as Dachau, Passau, Kempten, Plattling, Bad Eibling, St. Veit, Marburg. Operation Keelhaul became Operation Suicide. When Soviet officials came to take them over from American custody, prisoners in some cases locked themselves in churches or their barracks, to which they then set fire. Our GIs stood guard while Stalin's agents dragged out their "liberated" nationals, clubbed them without mercy and carted them off to the red limbo. We shall never know how many cheated the Soviet executioners by taking their own lives, or how many died in transit before they reached the Soviet borders.

The British role, though secondary, was no sweeter. Thousands of Soviet prisoners taken to Britain were then forced to board British vessels to be sent to Odessa. Suicides abounded. Many jumped overboard and drowned. In one case it took three days in Odessa for Soviet police to drag the prisoners ashore.

A small part of the tragedy unfolded even on American soil, Alany liberated Soviet soldiers were brought to the United States, chiefly to camps in Idaho. Virtually without exception, after the war, they begged for political asylum. But they were forced to board Soviet ships in Seattle and Portland. Over a hundred who resisted successfully were brought to a New Jersey camp. In the end these, too, were surrendered to Stalin, though we had to use tear gas to dislodge them from the barracks.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet fugitives who evaded repatriation by our military monitors ended up in DP camps under UNRRA control, Again force was used—not outright violence now but propaganda, threats, lies, pressures—to make them go home. Eugene Lyons writes:

"The role of UNRRA in riding herd on Stalin's enemies, both under Herbert Lehman and Fiorello LaGuardia, was hardly one to make Americans proud of their statesmen. LaGuardia in particular showed himself insensitive to the fears and grievances of the Kremlin's runaway subjects. Since UNRRA was widely infiltrated by communists and fellow travelers in any case, the plight of would-be non-returners was far from enviable."

Senator Lehman in a letter to me shows that, as first Director General of UNRRA, he did not know what his subordinates were doing. At meetings of the UNRRA Council in Montreal in 1944 and in London in August 1945, he writes, "Russia tried to insist on the forced repatriation of Soviet citizens" but the non-communist members voted against such a policy.

Nevertheless, hordes of DP's in American hands were cajoled and frightened into going behind the Iron Curtain. Under Lehman's successor, LaGuardia, came the notorious secret "Order No. 199." This, to quote Lyons again, "not only instructed DP camp officials to effect 'speedy return' of Soviet nationals to their homeland in accordance with the Yalta agreement, but outlined pressures and hinted at punishments toward that end."

Between 1945 and 1947 the American press from time to time published reports on gory episodes of forced repatriation. A dispatch in *The New York Times* of January 20, 1946, for example, described a riot in Dachau precipitated

by "impending repatriation." It told how Russians "in a frenzy of terror" committed suicide: ten died, twenty-one were hospitalized, and "many suffered cracked heads from the night-sticks wielded by 500 American and Polish guards." The dispatch added: "Even though threatened with rifles and carbines, they refused to leave the shelter, begging GI guards to shoot them rather than carry out the extradition order."

But no official voices were raised in protest against the staggering indecency. Worse: the military and UNRRA personnel in the field, like the public, were allowed to believe that in applying moral and physical force without stint we were carrying out a Yalta agreement. To reveal that the responsibility lay less in Yalta than in the inhuman and pro-Soviet interpretations of the agreement arbitrarily made by Washington would have given the nightmare an additional dimension of horror.

To this day officialdom on all levels has maintained a stubborn silence. Probably only Congress can break through it. The evil and the stupidity cannot, of course, be undone. But it can be faced, apologized for; its lessons can be learned.

A respected German journalist, Jurgen Thorwald, has written a book indicting his own country for its failure to make allies of the peoples in the Soviet Union against the Soviet regime. He relates a conversation between General von Koestring, as a prisoner, and an American colonel who was interrogating him. Von Koestring had opposed Hitler's mistreatment of the Soviet population. Now in defeat he tried to warn America. He said:

"We Germans surely have — through stupidity, inefficiency and ignorance — destroyed the greatest capital which has ever existed in the world in the fight against Bolshevism. . . . You will not understand me now, when I tell you that you have destroyed this capital for a second time. . . . It may well be that you will desperately call in the very near future for what you have now destroyed,"

The "capital" he had in mind was the friendship and help of the Russian people in the struggle against communism. We were squandering it by surrendering Russian patriots to the Soviets. Today, as von Koestring foresaw, we are seeking to regain the good will we then sacrificed. An indispensable first step is to purge ourselves of what we have ourselves identified, in the Korean context, as a crime against humanity. Only then will the road be open to an understanding with our "secret allies" behind the Iron Curtain.



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE "I see the Baxters have a new car."

(Continued from page 4) conquest of the Chinese people, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his devoted wife were almost daily maligned and smeared by the same American communists, fellow travelers and "liberals" who now smear, oppose and distort all our anti-communist legislation and legislative investigations of communism. The same mob also used their smear brushes against the King and Queen of Greece and Syngman Rhee, the President of Korea, while the communists and their dupes were at their throats.

Nathan D. Shapiro Brooklyn

ANTI-COMRADE

Sir: For a long time, ever since I have been a member of the Auxiliary of The American Legion, something has been bothering me. We preach and preach against communism. So why is it the men call each other Comrade? To my way of thinking this is a commie word from the letter go. So let's get on the ball, fellows, and see if this can't be dropped. Why not use the word Legionnaires? It would sound a lot better.

Mrs. Dorothy A. Howell Atlantic City, N. J.

NO FLATTERY INTENDED

Sir: Most of your articles are 2nd class, and the majority of your ideas are 3rd class. Some of your advertisers the Better Business Bureaus should class with the outcasts. But, as usual, anyone whose origin is New York would be in the 48th class.

Elmer Johnson Kelso, Wash.

CHALLENGE RECORD

Sir: We challenge the record claimed by Bill Biggar of Bandon, Ore., as to the smallest regular Legion Junior Baseball player. Our regular second baseman, "Skip" Slate, who played every game until he broke his thumb and was put out of action the last week of play, was only 4 feet 11 inches tall and weighed only 83 pounds. However, every inch and pound was "stuffed" with hustle. He was 13 years of age and only one year out of Little League.

Vince M. Genna, Coach Stevens-Clute Post #4 Bend, Ore.

Sir: We believe we had a small regular player. His name is Terry Sheahan and he was only 4 feet 10 inches tall and weighed but 82 pounds. His batting average for the season's play was .450.

Richard Smith Elm Grove, Wis.

Sir: Re challenge of Bill Biggar to other Posts to produce a smaller Legion Junior Baseball player than their 100-lb. shortstop; Bill should also challenge the rest of the Posts to produce their biggest player. No matter how big he might be, Bill would al-

ways be Biggar. (What's that about corn?)

Bart West

Vero Beach, Fla.

WANTS MORE

Sir: I think Rudy Hall's comment on your August article, Money Talks, is a result of insufficient deliberation. Besides that, it stinks of communism. Such articles sound like capitalistic gibberish to radicals, wasters and communists who live in our wonderful country chiefly because they can pop off in such a manner without fear of being hustled off to the local pokey. There are literally hundreds of widows, many of them war widows, and old people who have invested their entire savings in such companies as General Motors, General Electric, U. S. Steel, etc., and depend upon the profitable success of these companies, via dividend returns, for their very livelihood. Thousands of very low-salaried people are buying stocks in such companies on a time payment basis in order to secure their future. Not only are they allowed these privileges but their investment advisors and company directors encourage others to adopt similar saving plans. Naturally these people, many of them veterans, are interested in such articles as Money Talks. I hope to see more of them in The American Legion Magazine.

> Nocl Overton Dilley, Texas

OTHER CRUSADES

Sir: I agree with your policy on un-American activities, but I wish there was more on showing up graft and corruption. So few people seem to realize that the latter constitute one of the greatest dangers to our way of life. Let's help clean up some of the cities that have fallen under the influence of hoodlums and the even more despicable crooked politicians.

G. Arnold Whitehead Portland, Ore.

BEYOND THE LAW?

Sir: "To maintain law and order"! How unfortunate it is when any organization pays lip service to such a high principle and then expects preferential treatment from law enforcement agencies in order that a patriotic organization might commit a crime "for a good cause." Is this not what many Legion Posts all over the country are doing when they conduct gambling enterprises in order to support their activities? There must be many Posts that abide by the law, but in Peoria County several Posts act as if they were beyond the law. If we Legionnaires are really serious about fostering a "one hundred percent Americanism" which plays no favorites in law enforcement, then we ought to set an example which shows that we believe in maintaining law and order.

Perry E. Tudor Dunlap, Ill.





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-(Continued from page 13)

pair of field glasses. And while Steve Mann is still sleeping I am settled down behind a tin cornice, watching Chim Sing's door.

The first visitor Chim Sing has that morning is a pock-faced character named Wing Wei. I mark him down in my notebook and wait. There are three or four other callers in the course of the morning. I write down their names, and also how long they stayed in the shop.

By the middle of the afternoon it is no picnic to be up there on that roof, for the sun is like a blowtorch, the tin cornice gets so hot you could fry an egg on it, and the hard roof-gravel begins to feel like broken glass.

But I stick it out, and the thing begins to shape up a little. Wing Wei, the first caller of the day, comes back twice more in the afternoon, but he never stays long in Chim's shop—just a minute or two, then out and away like he had a date with a mandarin's daughter.

This looks like the makings of a pretty good lead to me, because this Wing Wei's reputation is neither as white as the lily nor as fragrant as the rose. In fact, he is a small-time tongster and a hanger-on at fantan games and such.

And I have caught on to another smart point—this Wing Wei must be a pretty regular visitor in Pagoda Street, for Johnny Lum's chow dog is friendly to him, gets up and wags his tail every time he sees Wing Wei, and even follows him into Chim's shop.

But the real surprise of the day is along about sundown, when I see nobody else but Steve Mann himself heading into Chim Sing's place. He stays in there seven minutes and thirty-five seconds by my watch, and when he comes out he is eating leechee nuts, one of which he tosses to the chow dog.

So I mark Steve Mann down on my list and as soon as it is dark I climb down through the empty house and get away. I hunt up a bottle of witch hazel for the back of my neck, which is burned a raw tomato red, and take a batch of aspirins for a splitting headache from squinting all day against the sun.

"How'd you make out with Chim Sing today?" I ask Mann, casual-like, when we meet in the Squad Room at the Precinct.

"How'd you know I was there?" he asks back, surprised no little.

"A bird told me," I answer, "and it wasn't a stool-pigeon, either. You bought ten cents' worth of leechee nuts—"

"Not bad, not bad," Mann grins, "Can you give me the date on the dime?"

"Don't be funny," I say. "All I asked was a civil question."

"Well," he replies, "the Sarge told me to work this out on my own, but I can tell you this much, Burke—Chim Sing hasn't got the stuff hidden anywhere in his shop."

"Oh, yeah?" I come back at him. "You were in that shop seven and a half minutes. Don't tell me you managed to search the joint in that time?"

"No," he says, "I didn't have to make a search. I just asked Chim Sing about it—pointblank—and I could tell by his face that the stuff wasn't there." "Horsefeathers!" I broke out in disgust. "You can't tell anything from a Chinaman's face! I ought to know—I've been looking at 'em every day for fifteen years!"

"You're wrong about that," he argues, real serious. "A Chinaman's face is just like anybody else's face. It has the same bones, same muscles, same nerves. Spring an unexpected question on him and you'll get the same kind of automatic reaction—if you know where to look for it."

"Well, well," I say. "Tell me more about this, Professor."

"Oh, it's quite simple," says Mann. "Just keep your eyes fixed on his nostrils. If you've got him hooked, the flanges of his nose will sort of flare out a little, from the change in the rhythm of his breathing. It's absolutely scientific, Burke—really the same principle as the lie-detector."

"Science sure is wonderful," I tell him. "And you know the stuff isn't in Chim's place because he didn't wiggle his nose, eh?"

"Exactly!" says Mann with a straight face, and I take a stroll down the hall so he won't see me laughing.

Comes 5 A.M. again, and I am back on that Lantern Court roof, watching and taking notes. And this Wing Wei fellow is now leading the field of suspects by a wide margin, for he pays two more visits to Chim Sing's shop in the morning, and another in the afternoon.

The sun does not bother me so much on this second day, but late in the afternoon dark clouds begin to pile up, and then the rain comes on so sudden that I am soaked to the skin before I can climb down off that damn roof.

I get back to the Precinct looking like a bundle of wet wash, and the scientific Mr. Steve Mann is sitting in the Squad office with his feet on the desk, reading old files and eating leechee nuts.

"What's the big idea?" I snap. "Is O'Hara giving out rain-checks on this Chim Sing job?"

"Oh, I've been plenty busy," Mann replies. "I've gone through all these old reports on Chim Sing. Seems to be a pretty slippery old bird. Burke, I figure we need a whole new angle of approach. No use going after him again with the old strong-arm stuff—he's got that method licked. You've turned his joint inside out a dozen times, and no dice."

"Okay," I tell him. "Sit there and figure out your new angle—at least till it stops raining."

But this piece of sarcasm goes right over his head, so I climb into dry clothes and go out to pick up Wing



"I've given your mother six mouths with you on this child psychology stuff of hers. Just two more weeks to go, and then—WHAM!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Wei at his lodgings. Sure enough, I catch Wing Wei with a sample shot of the stuff hidden in his room, put up in a little capsule that looks like a lipstick container, except that it is painted a reddish-brown color.

"Where'd you get this?" I bark at Wing Wei, grabbing him by the front of his shirt and backing him against the wall.

"No catchee Melican talk," says Wing Wei. I know this is a lie, but I waste no more time on him, for I have my list of his visits to Chim Sing's shop, and I have this sample as evidence that the stuff is cached somewhere in Chim's place, even if the old monkey's nose don't wiggle according to Steve Mann's

But when I tell O'Hara I want a search warrant for Chim's shop he frowns and rubs his chin. "Are you sure you've got the goods on him, Burke?" he asks. "Steve seems to think that-"

"Listen, Sarge," I break in, "the stuff is there-I know it's there. And I'll find it if I have to take the joint apart, board by board."

"Yeah, that's what I'm afraid of," O'Hara says. "You've got a heavy hand, Burke, Last time you gave Chim Sing's joint a fanning he turned in a husky bill for damages to stock and fixtures, and I caught hell from Headquarters,'

"I know what I'm doing," I put in. "Two and two still make four, don't

they?"

"Well, okay," O'Hara says. "But remember this-if you bust anything, you're paying the bill. Who are you taking along?

"I'd like to take Steve Mann," I tell him. "A little practical experience won't hurt him any.

So I pick out a fireman's ax and a couple of big pinchbars from the tool chest and Steve Mann and I head for Pagoda Street.

"I still think you're on the wrong track," he tells me on the way over. "You've pulled this strong-arm act on Chim Sing before and it got you nowhere. Don't forget the Sarge'll be plenty sore if you mess up the play again."

I give him a sour look. "Afraid of a little work?" I ask him.

"Not at all," he says, very polite, "But I like to use my head as well as my hands."

"All right," I say, "use it now to button up your lip, and maybe we can sneak into Pagoda Street just once without that damn chow dog turning in a general alarm that the cops are coming."

Well, we make it all right, and once we're inside Chim Sing's shop I spring my search paper on him, and tell him about his friend Wing Wei being

parked in cold storage. Also to shell out with the stuff, or else-

"Chim Sing know nothing," the old monkey grins at me, stepping back and tucking his hands into his sleeves. "Chim Sing no got opium, You looksee, you find nothing.'

"Okay, Chim, you're asking for it," I say, peeling off my coat. I start the ball rolling by fanning Chim Sing himself, but all I find on him are some loose coins, a pair of Chinese dice, and a jade luck piece.

So we give the stock a good going over, and then the shelves and the counters. . . . Nothing. . . . We move into Chim's private room behind the shop—a bare little hole with an iron cot, a statue of Kwan Yin, and a gaudy Chinese fortunetelling chart on the wall, ... Still nothing.

"I told you so," Mann says. "When you're up against a smart gimmick, the bulldozer stuff won't work. It takes brains, not muscle."

"Wait! This is only the warm-up," I tell him, "You don't think Chim's dumb enough to keep the stuff out in the open, do you?"

So I start tapping the walls and woodwork and baseboards. I turn two closets inside out and then I get down on hands and knees and give the floorboards the third degree. Wherever I find a loose nail or a suspicious-looking crack, I stick in the pinchbar and give it the heave-ho, until pretty soon there is more open space than flooring.

And still I have not found out where Chim Sing hides the stuff. The old slanteyed devil sits watching us from the sidelines, smoking his bamboo pipe and writing down his heathen pothooks on a strip of red paper whenever I happen to bust anything.

"Hai! Thlee dollah, fiftee cent mo'!" he cackles as I happen to knock over a little dragon-jar, but I am able to tell him what I think of him in his native Cantonese, for I have not wasted my fifteen years in Chinatown.

It is a hot day, and pretty soon I am sweating and puffing, for I do all the heavy work myself. This is my show, and I am taking no chances that Steve Mann will turn up the cache and maybe claim it was in a spot which I had passed by.

I keep working, getting madder and madder, and talking to myself under my breath. But when I finally get a finger caught under the pinchbar, I cut loose with some really hot wordage.

Now get this part. Steve Mann starts laughing at me hopping around with this mashed digit, and he laughs so hard he puts his foot into one of the open spaces in the floor, staggers, and knocks over a long floorboard that is standing upright against the wall.

This board starts to slide, and finally



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the end of it hits a round brass gong hanging on the wall, and the gong sure gives out with a lot of shivery noise for its size, which is not much larger than a pie-plate.

And to add to all the racket, I hear a sudden woof-woof, and in races this galloping red-haired chow dog, pushing the door open with his nose and jumping all around in the debris, growling deep in his throat when he catches sight of me.

Then he makes a sudden dash for my pantsleg, and I hear the cloth go rip-rip as he grabs it between his teeth. Sixty-two-fifty that outfit cost me, and only one pair of pants with it.

Well, by this time I am too mad to waste breath on words. I make a grab for the pinchbar, and I guess there is murder in my eyes, because old Chim Sing yells to the chow in Cantonese to get the hell out of there, while Steve Mann makes a quick dive and gets hold of the hound by the collar.

"Stand back!" I yell at Mann, "Let me get just one good crack at that mutt! He's had his three bites—now it's my turn!"

"No! No! Wait, Burke! Lay off!" Mann calls out, all excited, and still holding the chow by the collar. "Boy, oh boy! Take a look at this, will you!"

His hands are tugging at the chow's collar, like he is trying to pull it off, and then he holds up his open palm, and I see the same kind of opium capsule I'd found hidden in Wing Wei's room.

"That's what we're after!" I yell, forgetting all about the dog in my excitement. "Where'd you find it?"

"It was fastened under the dog's collar!" Mann says. "There's a sort of cloth loop that holds it, just like a bullet in a cartridge belt! . . . Burke! There goes Chim Sing! Grab him!"

I look around just in time to see the old devil streaking for the door, and I make a flying tackle that flattens him like a rug.

"Catch on to their trick, Burke?" Mann says, jumping up. "That gong on the wall is a signal! The opium customers come here to Chim Sing, he hits that gong a whack, and the laundryman's dog is trained to come trotting in from across the street, bringing the stuff inside his collar. Pretty smart trick, ch?"

"Hold on now," says I. "This means the bulk of the stuff must be hidden in Johnny Lum's laundry! Keep your eye on Chim Sing while I check up on that!"

So I dash across the street to Johnny Lum's laundry, which is directly opposite Chim's shop. Lum tries to make a get-away when he sees the game is up, but I block him off and uncover enough of the stuff to keep all of Chinatown deep in poppy-dreams for six months.

And so help me, that's how it all happened. I mash my finger, Steve Mann laughs till he knocks a board against a gong, the dog comes running in and grabs my pants, Mann grabs the dog, and the whole Chim Sing case drops into his lap like a ripe apple drops off a tree.

Now I ask you, what's the use of having brains and experience when you're up against a guy with that kind of luck? But like I said before, the guy gets sore whenever I call him "Lucky" Mann.

He pitches me a yarn that he is watching Chim Sing's face all the time



"The Post Offices look awfully bare without your picture."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

I am digging around, and that Chim's nose doesn't twitch till the gong sounds off, and the dog comes galloping in.

Mann tries to tell me he tumbled to the answer right then, because he'd been wondering all along why the opium had been packed into a lipstick capsule instead of the usual round tin, and why the capsule had been smeared with reddish-brown paint. He tries to tell me the damn dog making a wreck of my sixty-two-fifty uniform had nothing to do with it. Simply a matter of scientific deduction, says he.

"Deduction—in a pig's eye!" I tell him, "I guess I know horseshoe luck when I see it."

So we are passing words back and forth while we put the cuffs on Chim Sing and Johnny Luni, and then I start looking around for a piece of rope for the chow dog.

"You take care of these two," I tell Mann, "and I'll bring the dog."

"Nothing doing," Mann tells me, "I can't trust him to you, Burke, You don't like dogs, and I don't want anything to

happen to this one—he's Exhibit A in this case."

"Then just take the collar off him," I say. "That's all the proof you need. Just take the collar—and leave the dog to me."

Well, he won't do it that way, and first thing you know we are tugging and hauling at that blasted dog—Mann holding fast to his front end, while I pull at the rear, until Mann puts his foot into another open space in the floor and goes flat on his back.

And just at that moment Sergeant O'Hara walks in. He has come over to see how we are making out with the Chim Sing business, and the Sarge gets the idea that I have tagged Mann on the whiskers and knocked him down, because he has overheard some of the arguing as he enters.

"What's all this, Burke?" O'Hara snaps at me. "Assaulting a brother officer, eh? Well, that'll be thirty days' suspension—without pay! And if you want to argue—I'll make it sixty!"

Well, I am so flabbergasted at this insult piled on injury that my tongue gets stuck behind my teeth, and I can only make strangled noises. But I will say this much for Mann—at least he didn't leave me stuck with this phony rap.

"We weren't slugging it out, Sarge, no matter what it looked like," he tells O'Hara, and explains how it was about the chow dog, and how he discovered the opium capsule.

Only Steve Mann tells the story his way—that it was Chim Sing's twitchy nose and not the damn dog tearing at my pants that drops the solution into his lap. But I know it is no use opening my mouth about it, for O'Hara will only put it down to sour grapes over a rookie showing me up like that.

"Okay, Burke, you're in the clear," O'Hara says. "But I ought to hand you thirty days anyway for attempted cruelty to animals. I'm surprised at you, trying to beat up a poor, dumb beast. Don't you know that a dog is man's best friend?"

Then O'Hara stops short and breaks out laughing. "Say, that's pretty good!" he chuckles, and gives Steve Mann a big slap on the back. Then he turns to me. "Don't you get it, Burke? A dog is Mann's best friend! Mann, with a double-n!"

So out they go, and there I am, stuck with the job of nailing down all those floor-boards I pried up. I'm telling you, the Force isn't like it used to be. There's getting to be entirely too many wise guys around, like this Steve Mann, who passed their exams with a fountain pen instead of a nightstick. Why, with that guy's luck, he'll be sporting a Captain's gold shield before I ever get my Sergeant's stripes.

Continued from page 23)

troit and to Henry M. Leland, President of the Cadillac company. Inviting Kettering to install his starter on a Cadillac car, Leland called together a group of technicians, and explained the purpose of the meeting.

The technicians were amused. They said it was not possible for "the gadget" to develop enough power to turn over the motor against the compression of the cylinders, Observing that the best way to find out was to try, Kettering turned a switch. The motor started. The electric self-starter proved itself, and was installed as standard equipment on the 1912 Cadillac.

Kettering did not remain an individual inventor. A few years later he was Vice President of General Motors and General Manager of the Research Laboratories. Here he was able to pool his own curiosity with the knowledge and the curiosity of other scientific minds so that General Motors, using research as one important factor, began assuming a position of leadership in a highly competitive field; and proving, as often said by Howard E. Fritz, for many years Director of the research laboratories of the B. F. Goodrich Company:

"Research is the greatest constructive and destructive power that mankind possesses and controls, bar nothing. No fire, no panic, no bank failure and no war can so completely and irrevocably destroy a business as a new and better product in the hands of a competitor."

In research laboratory, and elsewhere, it is in the testimony of corporation policy that "the most important single asset of General Motors is the men and women who make up its organization."

The quotation is from a talk by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman, at an Executive Group dinner held in Detroit on August 1, 1944. In this talk Mr. Sloan identified what policy, in his opinion, "contributed most to General Motors" progress."

"I believe," he said, "it was our decentralized scheme of management the conviction that we should divide our great responsibilities into the maximum logical number of component parts. Thus we bring to bear a more complete utilization of the ability, experience and initiative that exist among us. We intensify and encourage effort by expanding opportunity for a greater number. Thus we develop people.

"So often I have pointed out that most businesses are alike except as to people. Buildings, machinery, tooling and markets are largely common instrumentalities available to many. But people-there is the difference!

"The most important single asset of General Motors is the men and women who make up its organization. And in my judgment this organization could have developed to the state of effectiveness demonstrated by its truly remarkable accomplishments both in peace and in war only through our decentralized scheme of management."

This policy of utilizing the ability, experience and initiative of its people has been emphasized in General Motors for a long time. It is a policy that is in line with the confidence Durant had in the future of the United States.

In 1944, when Mr. Sloan identified the "most important single asset in General Motors," the nation was deep in war, but there was no doubt in the mind of the Chairman of the corporation as to the outcome. In addressing the Executive Group, he spoke of the war, spoke of peace after the war, and of the responsibilities of General Motors in meeting the problems of peace.

Believing that among the responsibilities is the duty of making it possible for men and women to have jobs, Mr. Sloan announced plans for an expenditure of \$500,000,000 involving "all factors leading to the creation of jobs [because] jobs are unquestionably a social, economic and political 'must' of the postwar period.

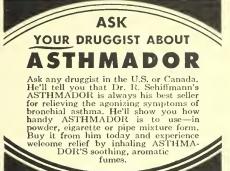
Almost ten years afterwards, Harlow H. Curtice, President of General Motors, again was speaking of the responsibilities of the corporation — and again was stressing the policy of confidence in the future of the United States by announcing a billion-dollar expansion program in the years of 1954 and 1955. This was an expansion program that was put on top of capital expenditures of two billion dollars in the years of 1946 to 1953.

Having these expenditures in mind, l assumed that Mr. Curtice had no misgivings over the long future of our country, and especially did he have no misgivings over its immediate future.

"None at all," was the immediate reply to the question.

"Why?" "For many reasons. At no time in our history has technological progress in engineering and research made more rapid strides. The pace is accelerating, and every single advance begets several others. This means new and improved products, and better ways for making them. Our population has increased almost twenty percent since 1940; and by 1975 it may total two hundred and twenty million.

"Here, in a growing population and in a highly active technology, we have



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eral Motors?"

"They have never been better because, in all our history, opportunities have never been better or more numerous in our country than they are now. They will grow more numerous in General Motors, and in the United States because (1) of the tremendous upswing we are experiencing in technology; and (2) because of the growth in our country's population."

"All right. But, specifically, what are the opportunities in General Motors,

and where are they?"

"They are all over the place. They are in management. They are in the shop. They are in the dealerships. They are in our overseas operations. The need for qualified and trained management personnel is very great, with the demand always being greater than the supply. Because of advancing technology, more and more highly skilled supervisory and technical personnel is needed.

"As for dealerships, Mr. Sloan was recently asked what he considered to be the best special business opportunity for a young man. His answer was that a young man with a flair for selling, a reasonable amount of executive ability to run a business, and who is ambitious and willing to work hard, would find the franchise of a good automobile an opportunity hard to beat. I agree with Mr. Sloan, 100 percent.

"Since the war our overseas opera-

tions have grown considerably. To illustrate: after the war we began manufacturing the Holden car in Australia. It is the first all-Australian automobile. There are opportunities here, just as there are opportunities in all our foreign operations for those with the requisite training."

"Going back to what you said a moment ago, Mr. Curtice, about the need for more highly skilled supervisory and technical personnel in your shops—does that mean that personnel is confined to promotion only within the shop?"

"No."

"Then, where a man is working does not affect his chances for promotion?"

"No. It makes no difference where he starts, whether on an assembly line, on a lathe, or pushing a pencil. Nor is there any limit on how far a man can go. My own experience illustrates that. I started as a bookkeeper at AC Spark Plug in Flint, and I got the job by answering a blind ad."

"Yes, but the corporation is a lot larger than it was when you got your first job with it back in 1914. You now have more than half a million people on the payroll. How do you pick men for promotion?"

"The answer is we don't pick them. The men pick themselves by their attitude toward their work. They disclose this attitude by thinking ahead of their jobs. By thinking ahead of their jobs, they do the immediate job better than it needs to be done; and, by doing it better each time they do it, they do it better than anyone else can do it. I know all this sounds old-fashioned. And it is. But it is a way of work that has built the world.

"Because the demand for trained personnel is always greater than the supply, we who are in positions of top management believe that one of our most important responsibilities is the seeking out of young men who have the capacity to develop themselves for positions of responsibility. It is a responsibility on which we spend a great deal of time."

"Recalling, Mr. Curtice, that you began your career as a bookkeeper in an accessory division of General Motors, would you, if you were starting today, begin with a small or a large company?"

"I do not think it matters so much where a man starts, whether with a small or a larger business," was the immediate response. "A young man has opportunities for accomplishment in either type of business. Likewise, experience in both small and large businesses can be good preparation for striking out on one's own — provided the young man knows what kind of experience he wants and sets out to get it."

"Which means, I suppose, that the corporation policy of decentralization provides (1) training in small business; (2) training in large business; and (3) advancement in both?"

"That's right. Briefly, decentralization merely means giving a man a job and letting him do it. Being a policy that puts the emphasis on people, it broadens opportunities and promotes initiative. It does these things because it recognizes that of all the factors a business needs for success, people are the most important factor, by far."

"Is it your view that decentralization is the most important policy in the growth of General Motors?"

"Without question."

"In other words, it is this policy that has contributed most to the present size of General Motors?"

"Yes."

"Do you think General Motors is too big?"

"No. In a free, competitive economy the decision as to how big a company shall grow is the customer's, and the customer's alone. No company can compel a customer to buy its products. The customer decides what he wants to buy. He evaluates the offerings, and makes his own choice on the basis of his own judgment as to what represents the best value.

"I hope the time never comes when a customer will look upon General Motors with any measure of doubt as to what represents the best value,

"We have a wonderful franchise for constructive accomplishment. We will lose that franchise—and we would deserve to lose it—if ever we fail to measure up to our obligations to our customers."



"Which means, I assume, it is your hope that General Motors will continue to grow?"

"It means exactly that-but only, as I said, if it deserves to grow."

"At the risk of becoming a monopoly?"

"There is no danger of monopoly. I think you will agree that the automobile industry presents, today, a picture of active and lively competition, That must be apparent even to a casual observer. This being true, the question of monopoly does not exist."

"Nevertheless, there are but a handful of companies in an industry that, in little more than fifty years, has offered some two thousand different makes of

automobiles."

"Yes, but this is a situation that has come because many manufacturers have had different ideas as to what would best please the public. Some were wrong too often. None has been right all the time. But some have been right more often than others. This has had a great deal to do with the fact that some companies in the industry enjoy a better position in the market than others.

"Despite casualties, our industry, as well as American industry generally, has thrived on competition. A competitive economy is not, as misinformed minds often say, 'an economy of dogeat-dog.' A competitive economy is a striving together, and a seeking together, for the best. As a result, the customer is the direct beneficiary. That is as it should be."

"But, somewhere along the line, you do have a responsibility to your competitors. You agree with that, I am sure."

"We have a responsibility to our competitors not 'somewhere along the line,' but all along the line. That responsibility is to compete fairly-all along the line. I shall stand on our record in this regard."

"And, of course, the corporation has other responsibilities.

"A good many, Our main responsibility is to continue to build the American economy. To do so, we must, in time of need, make our resources and talents available to the nation, unstintingly. This we have done, in two world wars and again in the present emergency. Coupled with that responsibility to our country, is our second responsibility to contribute our share toward our country's growth, and to the progress of our people toward a higher living standard.

"This means (a) to aggressively pursue research and engineering development; and (b) to invest in the improvement and expansion of our facilities to meet the needs of expanding markets.

"And this takes us back to something

that was mentioned earlier, that being our billion-dollar expansion program for 1954 and 1955. A share of this money is being used to accelerate technological progress. When completed, our new General Motors Technical Center, outside Detroit, will be the finest facility of its kind in the world, and will house the activities of our research scientists, product and process development engineers and stylists. It will be the nerve center of all our endeavors to work for future progress.'

MR, CURTICE turned to another page in General Motors' responsibilities: "In one way or another our operations affect every community in the United States; and in fifty-four communities one hundred and twelve General Motors plants are a source of employment. It is important to us that we are looked upon in all these communities as good citizens.

"This policy was contained in a reso-

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 \star lution adopted by the Operations Policy Committee on January 27, 1947. It reads: '... apart from any personal responsibility as a citizen of the community in which he resides, every corporation and divisional executive has an obligation to help maintain the position of General Motors as a good responsible citizen of the community . . .

"Dealing, as we do, with more than twelve thousand suppliers, seventy-five percent of whom employ less than five hundred people, it is a matter of great concern to us that these small companies have easy access to our purchasing department. To help them and, of course, to help ourselves, our manufacturing divisions maintain headquarters in twenty cities in the United States. Each division headquarters has its own purchasing department.

"In one of our booklets to suppliers, we speak of this distribution of purchasing departments, point out that the challenge facing American industry today is 'production, more production and still more production,' and invite all suppliers to join with us in meeting the challenge. Production is a team job.

"It is my sincere and confident belief that in our native spirit of enterprise we, as Americans, possess everything that is needed to overcome every obstacle. The great privilege of General Motors is to be able to help." THE END

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MODIFIED DELTA WING marks the Navy's first supersonic combat airplane, the Douglas F4D Skyray. It is powered by one 10,000-pound thrust Pratt & Whitney Aircraft J-57 jet engine, with an afterburner, for additional bursts of power.



SHARP-NOSED DEMON, McDonnell Aircraft's F3H, gives the Navy another high-performance fighter for service aboard carriers. The swept-wing fighter will be powered by one 9500-pound thrust Allison J-71 jet engine.



A NEW GENERATION

DEADLY, TRIPLE THREAT F7U-3 Cutlass is latest in long line of Chance Vought's Navy aircraft. Two Westinghouse J-46 jets and afterburners power this 12-ton fighter. Cannons, rockets or guided missiles are its weapons.



NEW AIR SUPERIORITY fighter, North American Aviation's FJ-3 Fury, is a seagoing relative of the famed U.S.A.F. Sabre Jet. This fast, hard-hitting airplane has one Wright J-65 jet engine which develops 7200 pounds of thrust.



SLEEK F9F-8 COUGARS are swept-wing, 700-m.p.h. versions of the Panther, Grumman Aircraft's famed Korea veteran. The new fighters are powered by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's 7250-pound thrust J-48 jet engines.



OF NAVY FIGHTERS

Another example of continuing progress in rebuilding American Air Power

On land or sea, Air Power is the vital element of national security. Every citizen should know where the nation stands today in rebuilding its air strength, and what must be done to maintain such strength once it has been achieved.

Through the combined efforts of your armed forces and the aviation industry, improved airplanes of every category are rolling from production lines. Typical are the Navy fighters shown on the opposite

page. They are second to none in quality and in performance. These and other aircraft are being produced today at more than four times the rate when war broke out in Korea in June, 1950.

Despite this progress, a vast amount of work remains to be done. To meet the continuing challenge from behind the Iron Curtain, research and development for new generations of U. S. fighting planes must be continuous year to year, while production must be high enough to keep your Navy and Air Force supplied with the most modern and most effective combat planes.

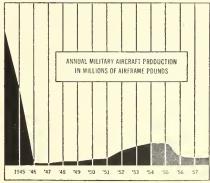
Such a program has been given a vigorous start. If carried forward on the basis of a long-range plan, without costly stop-and-go interruptions, it can achieve and maintain—at the lowest cost to tax-payers—the kind of air strength under which lasting peace may one day be attained



CONTINUING RESEARCH is the key to America's continued air leadership. Every advance in aircraft performance depends on more knowledge, or new materials, developed by aviation's research scientists. From their laboratories, test cells, and wind tunnels, comes the data needed to improve aircraft design, to increase engine power and to produce equipment like this small but vital llamilton Standard air refrigeration unit.



CONTINUING DEVELOPMENT of aircraft or engines, by design or material improvement, increases their performance and safety. Jet engines of 1944, for example, produced about 4000-lbs. thrust and had to be rebuilt after only a few hours running. Top engines today, like Pratt & Whitney Aircraft's J-57, turn out 10,000-lbs. thrust, and much more when equipped with an afterburner, as above. Some jets now run 1000 hours before overhaul.



continuing production of the most modern aircraft and weapons is rebuilding U. S. Air Power from the weak level of 1947 to a position of major strength, as this graph shows. Today's rate will give America a modern Air Force by 1957. Estimated future production can provide continuing air strength at minimum cost to taxpayers. With far fewer planes, 1957 Air Power will be far more powerful than World War II's giant air forces.

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—(Continued from page 19):

sharpest jump in failure rates during the first half of 1954: women and children's clothing manufacturing, furniture making; furniture, appliance, hardware, jewelry retailing.

How can you protect yourself? There are no general rules, in the words of an official of the Small Business Administration:

"It all depends on the community. Let's say that the nation as a whole has too many appliance stores. But maybe Town B doesn't have enough. So despite everything, a young man will start an appliance store in Town B and make a success of it."

Are things worse or better for the small firm?

There is some comfort in cold, overall figures.

In 1929 there were slightly more than three million business enterprises all told in the U. S. Today the number is even greater—something around 4.2 million businesses of all kinds.

This growth means that the number of firms has kept pace with the increase in the population of the country. In a book just published by the Brookings Institute, *Big Enterprise in a Competitive Society*, economist A. D. H. Kaplan figures that there were 25 firms per thousand population in 1929 and 26 per thousand in 1949.

Most revealing is the estimate that as many as 75 percent of today's firms employ three people or less. Another 20 percent employ from four to 19 people.

In other words, the overwhelming majority of U. S. concerns fit into the category of small business, no matter how you choose to define that term.

What about your future chances?

Many people feel today that whenever Big Business grows it will do so at the expense of other big businesses or of medium-sized businesses rather than of small businesses. When General Motors and Ford fight it out for leadership in the car industry, it is Chrysler and the so-called "independent" car makers that get hurt – and they are big businesses by any yard-stick.

This holds worries for the Justice Department and its antitrust lawyers, but for the most part little business is not concerned. Of course, there are cases in which little business has been squeezed by bigger business. The jewelry and plastics manufacturing industries are good examples. Recent government figures show that there has been a drop in the share that small businesses used to have of the nation's over-all production in these lines (13 percent less between 1947 and 1952).

But remember: There are a lot more plastics produced in this country than there were in 1947. So there is a bigger pie to cut up.

Certainly you have to be careful to select the right line. There are a number of industries that are no longer possible to get into without a grubstake. For example, at one time the so-called mom-'n'-pop stores dominated the grocery retail field, but that was in the day before the giant supermarkets, which cost huge sums to start compared with the old corner grocery. Today there are many fewer food stores doing a lot more business,

You would want to be careful about other businesses that are shrinking cigar stores, for example, or shoe repair stores.

But no matter what happens, there will always be industries that are dominated by small firms, either because Big Business can't make any headway

in these fields or doesn't want to bother with them. The government recently published a list of some 25 industries in which plants employing 50 people or less predominate. Many of these industries are in the food, garment, and building materials manufacturing fields.

There's another consoling point to remember. The small businessman is a potent political force in this country, just as are labor and the farmer. No administration can afford to let him sink.

Depression-what about it?

You are justified in worrying about a depression. It would be terrible—if it happened.

The recent recession, though comparatively slight, sent the failure rate spurting sharply. The Dun & Bradstreet index for failures during the earlier part of 1954 was running at 44 per 10,000 enterprises. The rate last year at the same time was 33 per 10,000.

But the rate has been improving lately, another sign that we are unlikely to get into serious economic trouble. There are many reasons why economists now feel fairly certain the improvement will continue and that a serious setback is virtually impossible. One important factor is that military spending, though cut back somewhat, will continue to remain high. Besides this, there are many safeguards built into the economy in recent years to retard a downturn.

One other question, however, does exist—namely, is the economy going to push on to new heights? Or is it going to stay on the present plateau? There are cases in which the answer to this could determine whether a man should go into business or not.

How safe can you be?

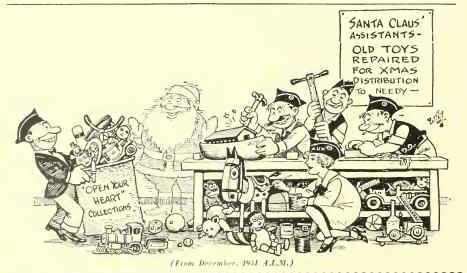
There is no such thing as perfect protection in the business world under a free enterprise system. Nothing guarantees your success.

Note this: In March of last year, when the U. S. economy was boiling along at a furious pace, there were failures in business. Dun & Bradstreet tallied them up, ascribed 97 percent of them to management causes. And here's the way it broke that percentage down according to specific cause:

Incompetence	55.5%
"Unbalanced" experience	14.7
Lack of management	
experience	9.0
Lack of experience in the	
particular business line	9.8
Neglect	4.2
Fraud	3.8

This raises a very important question that ought to be faced very early in the game: Are you the right man to go into business in the first place?

WALLY



A government man who spends his time counseling people who want to go into business says, "One of our biggest jobs is keeping people out of business.

In the end it's a question that every man has to answer for himself. But you can get some competent help on deciding this question-as well as a lot of other important questions-if you go to the right places.

Where can you go for help?

The amount of aid offered the aspiring or struggling businessman today is nothing short of staggering. In fact, perhaps his biggest problem is knowing just exactly where to go for exactly the information he needs and not to waste his time with reams of material that won't help him.

At no time in history have so many people joined hands to help others to get into business-and stay there.

The list on page 58 will serve to show the kind of things you can expect to find. But it only suggests the possibilities. Look about you and you will discover others.

Remember to make use of your local educational institutions. Like the University of Houston and New York University they may very well offer a variety of courses on practically any business subject that anyone can dream

Don't forget to make use of the government. Take these two examples of the kind of publication you can get from the Department of Commerce:

Establishing and Operating Your Own Business, a basic primer that tells you how to go about it, where to get more data.

A series of bulletins on the initial capital requirements needed in various Included are practical, businesses. down-to-earth worksheets. With pencil and eraser you can figure just what you'll need to go into, say, the retailing of men's clothing.

Difficult? Complicated? Well, yes. But remember: You have undoubtedly had a better, more thorough education than your father had. That is the average experience of Americans, more of whom in this generation have gone to high school and college than ever before.

In general, Americans are better equipped today to cope with the growing complexity of business.

Where can you get the capital?

Of course, there's always that problem of money.

It's true that it costs more to go into business than it once did. But you can find plenty of examples of people who somehow got into business on a shoestring in recent years. That's one reason why the mail-order business is so popular. You can frequently parlay

practically no money into something to write home about.

But on the whole, yes, it takes more money to launch a small business than it once did.

On the whole it takes money to make money. A representative of a big shoe company whose job in part is to get retailers to carry his company's linehe even encourages new ventures when necessary—uses this rule of thumb in advising would-be retailers: It takes a volume of \$30,000 a year to support a family shoe store. A store of that size requires a capital outlay of at least \$12,000 for stock, fixtures, and so forth.



"If it really is his mother, I guess there's nothing we can do about it."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Where do you get this money?

The old rules still pretty much apply. You have it. You borrow it from your family. You take in a partner who has the cash. Bankers like an honest face and a good business idea-but generally speaking they want more security than that before they lend money.

Yet there are financial resources open to you that weren't even dreamed of by your father in his youth.

Let's be realistic about it. Not all these lenders want to pony up money to get you started. But they are there ready to lend a helping hand-and checkbook-at that difficult stage early in the business when you are in operation and are short of funds.

Will the government help?

The Veterans Administration is the helping hand you're most familiar with. Under the G.I. Bill it can guarantee business loans, a fact that results in banks making loans they might otherwise refuse. The guarantee on business loans is \$2,000, or 50 percent of total.

The Small Business Administration

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is another government source for financial aid to small businesses.

One of the agency's functions, inherited from the defunct Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is to make direct loans either by itself or in conjunction with banks, But it puts more stress on the small business angle than did RFC. There's a lower ceiling on loans (\$150,000 now) and besides it can lend to retailers and wholesalers, which its predecessor couldn't do.

Though its funds are limited, SBA is a friend to small business. Its latest list of loans granted, totaling 32, included 16 to firms of 10 employees or less. One was for \$4,000, another for \$5,000. Rod's General Store in Fort Lyon, Colorado—only store in the community—got a \$10,000 loan.

Another SBA function is to see that government procurement money—particularly that spent on defense orders—is shelled out to small as well as big business.

SBA acts in effect as the small man's advocate, seeing to it that the Department of Defense and other government agencies and departments set aside what orders they can for small business. In its first 10 months, SBA saw to it that \$252 million was earmarked for small firms.

Here's a good example: The Quarter-master is buying six million yards of that new green cloth for the new Army uniforms, the ones that are finally replacing the familiar OD's. The QM must buy 40 percent of this from small firms—which incidentally doesn't block any small firm from going in and bidding low on as much of the remaining 60 percent as it wants to.

How about private business—any help there?

Government officials are the first to say that small business shouldn't become dependent on government. Fortunately, business itself is willing to help out the small entrepreneur.

Banks have actually loosened up credit in recent years. For example, they have gone in more widely for such things as "floor plan" financing—a form of helping dealers finance inventory—and for consumer credit, which indirectly helps merchants to build business. There are also private groups that have been set up in recent years with the specific purpose of finding ways to invest risk capital. It's not easy to convince the hardheaded people who run these groups that your idea is worth putting money into—but it's been done.

There is another significant development in private financing. In the past few years, Westinghouse and other manufacturers, including the farm implement companies, have found it necessary to extend more credit to their dealers than many of these same dealers

can get through the banks. The manufacturers want their dealers to carry adequate stocks, so they lend money through their own finance companies, adapting a method used by General Motors for some years.

If you're planning to go into manufacturing, here's something else you may want to explore. The leasing of equipment has become a major factor in the business world in the past few years. Today you can rent anything from textile machines and machine tools to trucks and other equipment. A lease arrangement—with option to buy—could greatly ease the need for capital at the start.

What other kind of aid is there?

Big business has opened up for the smart young man broad vistas that didn't exist a few years ago. Its aid to small business ranges broadly across a wide spectrum that includes everything from advice to money.

For example:

A major shoe manufacturer has set up a program to help finance dealers who will stock his brand.

Wholesalers—particularly in the food business—have made aid to their customers a major tenet of their business. A good wholesaler today will offer ail kinds of help with bookkeeping, accounting, advertising, and other problems.

The mail-order companies have active programs whereby they aid small businesses. In part this interest stems from a desire to decentralize their resources and so cut freight rates. One of the giant mail-order houses recently financed the beginnings of several small garment firms in the Southwest. Another company recently helped three small jewelry firms get going in California.

Many oil companies are anxious to help set up in business young men who want to get into the service station business.

There's an interesting implication to these instances. And it poses a question for you as you think about going into business. How free an agent do you want to be?

Today, the man who goes into business for himself is more apt than he was 30 years ago to be a franchised dealer for one appliance company, or for an oil company, say, rather than a free-wheeling independent businessman with no ties. In a sense he trades some freedom of action for the security, assist-

(Continued on page 60)

WHERE TO GO FOR HELP

If you are planning to go into business for yourself, check these sources of advice and assistance:

Federal Government. Go to the Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration. They offer a wide assortment of printed material—pamphlets on how to go into business, bibliographies, management aids, operating ratios, etc. They answer inquiries. Write or call either Washington headquarters or district offices. Veterans Administration centers will also help you if you are eligible for assistance under the G.I. Bill.

State Governments. Many States have active bureaus for the encouragement of business. A good example is the New York Department of Commerce, which compiles valuable statistics and produces helpful publications on a wide range of topics.

Trade Associations. These can give varying degrees of help in almost any industry or trade you can think of. Examples: American Retail Federation, National Retail Dry Goods Association.

National Organizations. There are various large organizations interested in economic and business development: Committee for Economic Development, American Management Association, National Association of Manufacturers, National Industrial Conference Board, U. S. Chamber of Commerce. If they can't help you, they'll steer you to the right places.

Local Chambers of Commerce. They know the local ropes, can help you line up economic and business data for their area.

Local Bankers. They can offer a good deal of wise advice.

Competitors. An advisor of small business says, "Really a smart thing to do is to go to someone you respect in your chosen business. It's interesting how much a competitor or potential competitor will tell you about his business."

Local Libraries. Free public libraries in many sizable cities have business sections. Librarians' biggest complaint is that businessmen don't use them.

Universities. Many universities—particularly State and regional ones which feel an obligation to their communities—have developed very active business research bureaus. They often have a thorough knowledge of local economic conditions, through polls, surveys, studies. They also offer courses on business subjects.

YMCA's. They frequently have business guidance counseling courses.

Suppliers. A lot of companies figure that they can help themselves by helping customers. Outstanding examples: National Cash Register, which publishes all kinds of pamphlets to help retailers and other businessmen; Eli Lilly & Co., which makes important drug retailing studies. Other sources: wholesalers; your own potential suppliers.

Trade Magazines. They can help with articles, statistics, advice.

Books. There are thousands in print on every conceivable facet of business. One helpful new publication, just out, is *How to Make Money from Your Ideas*, by Ray Josephs (Doubleday).



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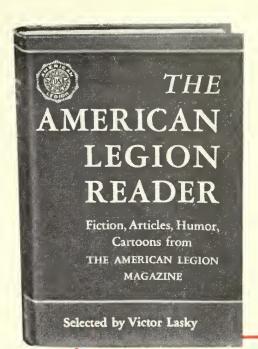


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(Continued from page 58) ance, and market power of a brand name.

Not, of course, that the businessman of today is a free agent in a lot of other areas. Note a Department of Commerce publication:

"No matter what business you choose—whether a manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, or service business—you must satisfy your customers. Your creditors and your competitors will dictate to you. Health authorities and insurance people will see to it that you follow certain rules and regulations. You will have to abide by wage and hour laws and keep records in accordance with the requirements of the tax system."

Are taxes crushing small business?

It is fitting to save to the last the thing that businessmen dislike perhaps more than anything else—taxes.

In their vehemence, however, they may have misled a lot of people on a very important point about taxes. Granted that no one likes them and granted also that any tax at all takes away that much from what a man sinks into his business, the fact still remains that taxes are written by Congress to give a break to the small businessman as opposed to big business.

The tax rate is an example. There is only one rate up to \$25,000 taxable income, which means that a very large percentage of small business gets in under the lowest rate.

At its last session, Congress wrote in some nice breaks for small business when it revised the tax laws. Here are the chief breaks:

Pay-as-you-go taxation affects only

big business. Anyone with a \$100,000plus tax liability must estimate his current year's profits and pay on them as they are earned. But under that you don't have to do it, the theory being



"Honestly, dear, when you asked me if you could retire a couple of weeks ago, I thought you meant just for the night!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

that it would be very difficult for most small businesses.

The tax on undistributed earnings has been liberalized. Formerly, if the government decided that the profits retained in a business were "unreasonable," it could nick the offender for a 28 percent penalty. Now the law spe-

cifically exempts the first \$60,000 retained—a decided help in building up young companies.

Liberalized rules for claiming research and development were also written in. Hitherto Big Business got all the breaks, because it could set up formal research programs and write them off as business expense. Now the same thing is being made easier for small business to do, which will help it immensely in a competitive sense.

These aids do not, of course, help all aspiring young businessmen. But in general they promote a better climate for all small business, and so help it to compete better for the market.

One further point ought to be made about taxes.

If you are going to make money, the way to make it is in business for yourself. Take as an illustration two young men of equal ability, who have had roughly the same start in life. Financially speaking, the one who goes into business for himself is the one who is going to do better. The reason to a large degree is taxes. No matter how the other man rises in corporate channels, he is unlikely to find opportunities equal to those that the tax laws open up for his free-wheeling counterpart.

As a man who follows taxes closely remarked recently, "The tax laws tend to favor anyone who can run up an expense."

There's one further advantage to being in business that may not interest you now, but will someday. When you get along in years and decide that you want to retire, you can sell your business. And you only pay a capital gains tax on the profits.

IT'S TIME FOR TACKLE TINKERING

(Continued from page 25)

annually cost anglers more braggingsize catches than they realize. One winter evening's work can spare you such an unhappy experience.

More hooked fish are lost when defective lines suddenly snap than from any other cause. But it rarely happens if lines are given a good inspection and proper maintenance when you have the time to do it. Braided nylon casting lines and either braided or monofilament spinning lines need little care. Just check them carefully for worn or frayed places and then discard any that show signs of not surviving another season. It's false economy to squeeze a damaged line through one more year.

Silk and linen lines need more attention. If you've used them in the salt, wash them in fresh water and hang in loose coils to dry before storing on the reel again. Check them carefully for frayed places.

Fly lines need the most attention of

all. Wash them in warm, soapy water until the surface is clean. Hang them in loose coils to dry. Now heat a small amount of fly line dressing (the silicones are good) and with your thumb and forefinger, rub a thin coat along the entire exterior. Remove the excess with a soft cloth. Store it for the rest of the winter in loose coils; it's not a good policy to store it on the fly reel.

If you have a small shop in your home, build a wooden reel of about 10" to 12" in diameter for storing line. Or easier still, mount a wooden nail keg or cheese box on a shaft, add a handle for winding, and your storage reel is ready for use. Even a cylindrical, cardboard oatmeal box will do the job.

In a summer's time, my neighbor fishes many miles of trout streams — and through a good supply of tapered leaders. But no matter, for he needs only one February evening to accumulate the supply. Tapered leaders are made by tying together pieces of nylon of

about three feet each, beginning with ten-pound test, say, then graduating to six and to four—with perhaps a light end (called a tippet) that tests no more than a pound or two. The sections are tied together with barrel knots; no other is quite suitable.

But Gardner has a new wrinkle in leaders that he swears is far more effective. Camouflage! He fills a coffee cup one-third full of warm brown dye and a second cup about one-third full of blue dve. He winds the leader in a coil about 4" in diameter, runs a pencil through the center and allows about one-third of the coil to hang in the dye by placing the pencil across the mouth of one cup of dye. After half an hour, he rotates the coil so that another third is allowed to soak in the second cup for thirty minutes. Then the leader is rinsed in cold water to fix the dye and it's permitted to dry. The finished product, alternating in strips of brown, blue and mist color, is calculated to be less visible to wary trout. Worthwhile?

If you're a bait fisherman or a troller, the winter months are fine for replenishing your supply of sinkers. It's easy to do. A number of manufacturers handle molds for all types-or you can make your own from plaster of paris. No one has ever perfected or developed an all-around sinker that will not twist, will not snag the bottom, but will take a bait down deep. So there's plenty of room and incentive for experimenting.

Even if you fish only occasionally during the season, you can hardly avoid rain and bad weather. And it's too late to repair holes and rips in your clothing when it begins to pour. So check all foul-weather gear while the checking is good.

Wash rubber jackets and raincoats with mild soap and water. Allow them to dry. After that, hold them up in front of a bright light, but not close enough to burn or melt the rubber, and examine carefully for punctures, Repair them with light inner tube patches or with material furnished by the makers for that purpose.

Waders require slightly different handling. Wash, rinse and dry them thoroughly. Then keeping the outside dry, fill them with water and check to see if moisture oozes through anywhere. If holes are evident, repair them with inner tube patches, or better, with patches of the same material. When dry, stuff them loosely with old newspapers. Either hang them feet up or lay them on a flat surface. Some fishermen roll waders loosely around a cardboard box. This is good enough if space is scarce.

Most of the new, light plastic gear needs little care-except to repair rips and tears that occur more easily than in rubber. Use the repair kit that comes with each garment-or write the manufacturer for the proper way to handle repairs.

Wicker creels often absorb plenty of punishment in a season's fishing. Usually they require maintenance once a year. First, scrub thoroughly with soap and water and hang outside to dry. To repair any breaks, obtain a small supply of raffia from a florist shop, soak it well, and weave it into place. Revarnish the creel, working the varnish into all small cracks and crevices. Dress any leather straps with neatsfoot oil.

Perhaps tinkering with an outboard motor shouldn't be included here, but if you depend on it for your fishing, take these important precautions. Water and rust are an outboard's worst enemies. They're not dangerous when the motor is in use. But during the winter storage-watch out!

Drain the fuel system and flush it with white, unleaded gas. Clean the gas tank and carburetor bowl. Now remove the spark plugs and pour a small amount of white gas into one of the plug openings. Ground the plug wires to some part of the motor and rotate the flywheel long enough to remove all residual fuel. Pour oil into the plug openings and rotate the flywheel again. This will lubricate cylinder walls, rings, rod bearings, crankshaft, and main bearings. Clean the plugs, dip the tips in oil and replace them loosely.

In the lower part of the motor, remove all old grease and be sure that any accumulated water is drained out. Replace the grease.

Clean the exterior and wipe it with an oil rag to provide a protective film. Keep the motor upright in the driest place possible.

"I realize an artist has his own way of seeing things, so I don't expect a photographic likeness.

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-(Continued from page 17)

at that," he says. On the day of a fight, he tells his wife where he'll be, in case the phone rings during the afternoon in the commission's tap-day fashion. Referees are not notified until late in the day—to avoid bribery.

Once tapped, Ruby eats a light meal (lamb chops, tea, and toast), goes quietly to the arena, may even wear a hat to change his appearance and avoid detection. He handles the fight, then goes quietly home, where his wife has supper waiting for him. For a top-drawer match, Ruby's fee is somewhere around \$250.

A referee (not Ruby), who has been called many names but prefers to remain anonymous, has a legitimate beef about that \$250. "Let's say," he said, "that the gate is half a million bucks. The fighters certainly get more than \$250 each, but no one seems to object to the insinuation that that's all the third man in the ring is worth!

"You know," he went on, "the ref could have stopped the fight because of the cut over Marciano's eye [first Marciano-Charles]. Sure, he'd have been shot, but it was within his power—they've been called off for less. Personally, I don't think \$5,000 is too much for handling a championship fight!"

Referees gripe about a lot of things, agree on one fundamental law, to wit: You can't please everyone when you have two men fighting for a single decision. In spite of which, try and pry one of these gents loose from the low-paying, thankless ring-job. As the rich Kessler says: "Some like to drink, others have fun making things with a jigsaw. I like to referee fights." And to do just that, Harry has wangled licenses

in seven States—which is a very neat trick in itself....

Rulings vary from State to State, but the ring's third occupant is boss in all of them (who else is in there?) And though he abides by the rules, a referee can run afoul of the spectators, or the TV audience these enlightened days. In Boston, Referee Tommy Rawson got in bad with the TV viewers when he allowed Tommy Collins to stay on through 10 knockdowns via Johnny Carter - the fight ending through a handler's efforts. Quite naturally, Dumont-TV's Chris Schenkel feels that this was bad business, in view of the fact that fisticuffs are now a family sport, available to any child parked in front of a TV screen.

To list, analyze, contrast the rulings of all 48 States would be as complex as it would be boring, but a few samples might interest you. One thing is practically national—three knockdowns and out, plus the ruling that a fighter must take a full eight-count on a knockdown (both are waived for title bouts). New York, however, is now considering abolition of the three-knockdown rule.

Now – Toledo reckons by the socalled Illinois Ten-Point Split. Cleveland prefers round-by-round. Connectieut and Cincinnati are for a Five-Point Must (winner gets five; loser wins 4, 3, 2, 1, or 0). Nevada, Colorado, Point Must (winner gets five; loser wins 4, 3, 2, 1, or 0). Nevada, Colorado, Washington, and California vote for the Austrialian 11-point system. Different from the Illinois Ten-Point Split is the Ten-Straight system favored by others. Some States prefer no points, stick to round-by-round tabulations. In New Jersey, the referee is the sole arbiter, as of the moment.

Aggressiveness counts for a boxer. One school rates it over finesse, the other doing just the opposite. "Put Jack Dempsey on one side of the ring," someone once said, "and Gene Tunney as the other judge, and you'd find Jack giving points for aggressiveness, Gene for pure skill – naturally."

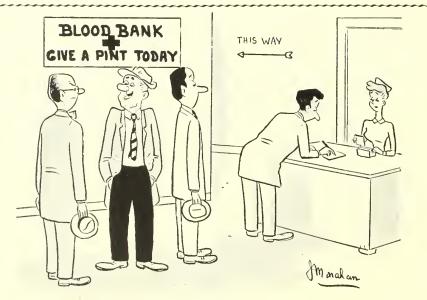
A referee who's above aggressive/finesse quibbles is Arthur Donovan, son of Prof. Mike. Called one of the two best refs in the world (George Blake being the other), and almost Joe Louis' personal referee, Donovan is famed for his ability to spot phonies. "He don't miss nothin'," said a non-admiring pug.

There's a varn about the 1935 Louis-Maxie Baer fight. Wall Street was abuzz with rumors that Baer was fixed to win, the smart money was piling up on Max. But when Donovan climbed into the ring, the rumors died fast-it was going to be an honest fight (Louis won). There was some newspaper criticism of Donovan, later. Had he actually said: "Get up, you bum!" to Max, down on one knee in the fourth? Whatever he may have thought, Arthur had actually said: "Five-get up, Max; six-get up, Max; seven-get up, Max." To which Max had only shaken his head, he'd had enough, "I was doing my best to make Max fight," says Arthur. "I thought the customers deserved to see a good fight."

The man whom even chiselers respect is the big cheese at the New York Athletic Club, where he oversees the boxing of such promising amateurs as Bernard Gimbel, *et al.* The rich pugs love Arthur, who never has to worry about *these* boxers laying down for a \$25 bribe....

Referees get slugged in some bouts, land on the mat along with the fighters, get in bad with the crowd or the commissioner. But the best referees are men you never see. The fussy hen who's always prying the men apart to break them is a poor referee. If the fighters respect him, a word is sufficient to part the boys.

Gene Ward—in this magazine—covered the Graham-Giardello-Christenberry rhubarb (the commissioner reversed the officials' decision, then the State Supreme Court reversed the commissioner), so let's look at the referee in action in another fracas—the Charles-Walcott second fight, in Philadelphia. Most observers agree that Referee Zack Clayton was just a bit too encouraging when it came to Walcott, the lad from nearby Camden. They may be biased, but people who distinctly heard Clayton say, "Come on, baby!" to Walcott,



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

"I'm gonna give a fifth."

felt that preference was being hinted at.

The heat was on when Sugar Ray Robinson boxed Joey Maxim in New York in 1953. The heat at ringside was 104, or 103 (they were too hot to be certain), and at the 14th round, Robinson was unable to move out of his corner-though the fight had been accorded him most of the way. Referee Ruby Goldstein was an even earlier casualty, folding in the ninth round, with Ray Miller replacing. First time a ref was ever replaced during a championship match.

In the first Saddler-Pep engagement at the Yankee Stadium, the boys wrestled all over the canvas-Referee Ray Miller even getting into the tango, inadvertently, and all three tumbled to the mat, once. Pep lost fight number one, but took the second with an exhibition of all the mean boxing tactics from A to Z.

Most officials, and a lot of people, agree with Deputy Commissioner (of N. Y.) Pat Callahan on the subject of TV and a prizefight. "I tried watching some fights on television," says Commissioner Callahan, "but found that I wasn't seeing all of the fight, as good as they are with the cameras. Now I either go to a fight, or I don't see it at all.'

Naturally, Schenkel and the TV boys root for television coverage. "It has helped dress up boxing," says Chris, but whether most fans agree that that's what boxing needs is still another question.

For certain, TV has finished off nearly all the small fight clubs in New York City. In 1920 New York could lay claim to 17 small clubs; now there remain only three to share the billings with St. Nick's and Madison Square Garden. "Where are the new fighters going to come from?" asks Pat Callahan. TV long ago killed off winter stock companies throughout the U.S., so the acting profession is beginning to wonder about the same thing. New talent rarely gets its start in the Broadway legit houses-and the supply will eventually run out. It's a real problem.

As for TV and the referee—there's only one ruling that concerns the ref-Keep Out Of The Camera's Way!

Ray Miller was refereeing a bout at the Polo Grounds, a few years ago, between Elkins Brothers and Aaron Wilson. Wilson was winning, doing much damage to Brothers' temples. Concerned over his condition, Referee Miller asked his standard question - a query designed to show the fighter's mental shape. "Where are you?" Miller asked, looking deep into Brothers' eyes. Brothers lifted his head, and answered: "I'm at the Polo Grounds, and I'm catching!"

True, and the referee's on first....

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Beautiful But Dumb

The showgirl never went to school Or even learned to act She couldn't write or even add But boy-could she distract!

-FRANK W. HANFORD

It Starts in the Middle

The children were in the midst of a free-for-all when father unexpectedly entered the room.

'Tonuny, who started this?" he asked the nearest youngster.

"Well," replied Tonniy, "It all started when Albert hit me back.'

-F. G. KERNAN



"Father, you needn't push!"

Offense

Though a husband should make An occasional error, He needs never quake In consequent terror If he takes a firm stand Near a chair that is handy, And maintains a strong hand Full of flowers and candy!

-THOMAS USK

Mail Orders

Advice to women: Always keep your love letters, someday they may keep you. - JACK HERBERT

There Is One in Every Jungle

A hunter in the African jungle was speeding in his jeep to reach the coast hospital where his wife was ill.

As he rounded a curve in the jungle road, he almost ran into a huge elephant who was blocking the way.

"Will you please move?" asked the

No, I will not," answered the elephant. Please," begged the hunter, "my wife is in the hospital and I must get there at

"Well, okay, if it's an emergency," sighed the elephant.

So the hunter hurried on and rounding



another curve came upon a second elephant cross-wise on the road.
"Get out of my way!" yelled the hunter.

"I will not," answered the elephant.

"Good grief," groaned the hunter, "what a day this has been, My wife is ill and I am trying to get to her and about a mile back another elephant was standing in my way. I lost valuable time pleading with him to move."

"Did he?" questioned the elephant.

"Yes, after I explained to him."
"Oh heck," wailed the elephant, stamping his foot, "and we were playing book--RUTH MERLE YOUNG ends.

Drip-Tease

Your eyes are red, mascara streaks Your cheeks, your make-up's all awry, Your nose runs too, but, darling, you Look quite boo hoo-tful when you cry.

-BERTON BRALEY

Realm of Probability

The defense lawyer was quizzing the witness: "You admit you were seated on the right side of the passenger train. From there, how could you see an extra track? Will you please tell the jury how you are so sure there even was a double track?"

"Well," replied the witness, "occasionally a train, which I could see through the windows across the aisle to my left, would speed by going in the opposite direction from us. So I figured it was a better bet that there was a track under those trains than that the engineers were lost.'

-CARL ELLSTAM

It Figures

An old-fashioned girl is one who never heard of an Old-Fashioned.

-SHANNON FIFE

Same Old Story

A prominent businessman was walking down the street toward his office after funch one day when he was stopped by a stranger.

"You probably don't remember me," said the stranger, "but ten years ago I came to this city broke. I asked you for ten dollars and you gave it to me, saying that you never turned down a request to start a man out on the road to success."

"I remember," said the businessman, interested. "Go on."

"Well," said the stranger, "are you still game?" -DAN BENNETT

Bare-Faced Truth

Those restaurant booths with walls of mir-

Too bluntly bring my defects nearer. I think I'm looking into space -Instead, I'm staring at my face, Which makes me flinch, for honestly I hate to sit so close to me.

-BETTY ISLER

Good Trick

"Good day, ma'am," spoke up the stranger when a woman answered the doorbell of a boarding house, "would you like to buy some insect powder?"
"No," she told him flatly. "I have no use for it."

"Good," declared the stranger. "I'll take that room you're advertising for rent!

-HAROLD HELFER



"Madame has much better volume today!"



Two mighty V-8's. In the foreground the fabulous FIREFLITE, a brand-new De Soto 200 hp. series. At left is the famous FIREDOME — now at a new low price—185 hp.

Styled for Tomorrow

Barely five feet high, the De Soto for '55 is longer, wider, and lower than ever before. Note the forward-looking freshness in every line. Styled for tomorrow, the new De Soto creates a "first" in modern cars. Truly a car that will stay in style as long as you drive it.

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